

The Cattleman

Fort Worth, Texas, June, 1951

VOLUME XXXVIII - No. 1



ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE ON A TEXAS RANCH

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(liquid)



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Two Bulls



Two Females



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"Beef-Type Brahman's"

Hungerford, Texas
Wharton County

Welch, Oklahoma
Craig County

The Cattleman

VOL. XXXVIII

JUNE, 1951

No. 1

Published on the first day of each month by The Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Inc., 410 East Weatherford St., Fort Worth 2, Texas. Telephone FA nnin-6167.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Correspondence on all phases of the cattle business is invited.

Subscription \$2.00 a year. Three years \$5.00. Five years \$8.00. Foreign one year \$4.00.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office, Fort Worth, Texas, July 3, 1941, under act of March 3, 1879.

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Title registered U. S. Patent Office.

Official Publication of the Texas Hereford Association.
Official Publication of the Texas Polled Hereford Association.

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Year after year it has been our aim to produce the best herd bulls—in *quantity*—possible by scientific breeding and scientific feeding.

Then distribute them far and near in a fair and impartial manner



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For information on the *Mill Iron Annual*
BULL CALF SALE October 21 and 22 1951

—Write to **AUSTIN POLLY O'NEIL**,
Manager Mill Iron Ranches Wellington, Texas

We will be pleased to forward you a
booklet entitled:
"FACTS ABOUT MILL IRON RANCHES AND
CATTLE." By John C. Burns

FILL IN AND MAIL COUPON—

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Hereford Aristocracy
ON PARADE



MW
LARRY MIXER
1st



MW
LARRY DOMINO
172nd



MW
LARRY DOMINO
107th



HCB
HELMSMAN
46th C



TT
ARISTOCRAT
1st

At Honey Creek Ranch Harry Stekol realized the dream of his life . . . the establishing and breeding the aristocracy of Herefordom. In the beginning, when Harry Stekol started the foundation herd of breed-improving Herefords, he knew that each animal would have to be tops in every respect. With this knowledge as his guide he built his "dream herd" by selecting the extreme tops from the foremost Hereford herds of America . . . each selection the culmination of some outstanding breeder's dream. The result is truly a "dream" of a herd.

And now, Harry Stekol's dream herd must be dispersed in order to settle the estate. These extreme top cattle are to be sold October 18 and 19 at Honey Creek Ranch in . . . the DREAM DISPERSION. Then and there Hereford Aristocracy will be "on parade" and you can buy at your own price. You are cordially invited to attend and select the kind of Herefords that made one Hereford breeder's dream come true.

The **DREAM DISPERSION**
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY OF
HONEY CREEK



HONEY CREEK RANCH
GROVE, OKLAHOMA
BREEDERS OF REGISTERED HEREFORDS

May 15, 1951

HARRY STEKOLL
P.O. Box 956
Dallas, Texas

Mr. George Kleier
The Cattleman
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear George:

It is with regret that I write this letter, but to settle the estate of my father, Harry Stekoll, it is necessary to disperse the herd of Honey Creek Herefords.

It was Father's dream to build one of the country's greatest herds of Herefords, which he did by sparing no expense in securing the extreme tops of the breed for foundation and replacement cattle.

The entire herd of approximately 500 cattle will be sold at auction on October 18 and 19, Thursday and Friday of American Royal Week. The sale will be held at the ranch.

Several breeders visiting the ranch recently have inquired if I intend to purchase any of the cattle. I plan to go back into the Hereford business at a later date, but I wish to assure everyone that none of the cattle will be purchased by me or any member of the Stekoll organization. Furthermore, there will be no cattle sold before the sale.

George, you have seen these cattle many times and know the quality Father and his manager, Francis Hill, selected to build this herd. I feel that these cattle are the kind that you can recommend to your Hereford friends.

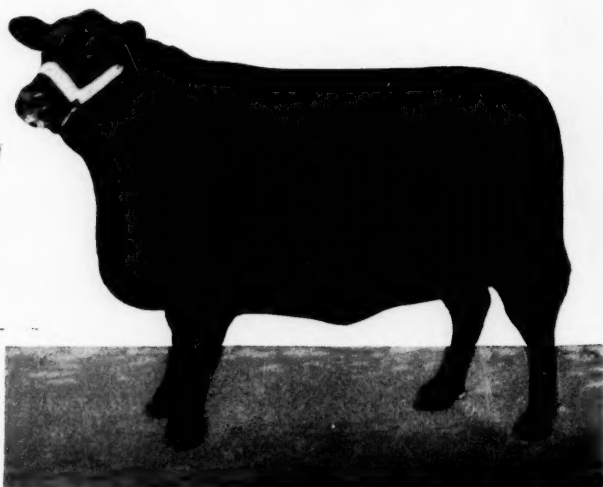
Sincerely,

Marion Stekoll
Marion Stekoll

OCTOBER 18-19, 1951
AMERICAN ROYAL WEEK
HEREFORDS
Grove, Oklahoma

BRANGUS . . . the modern, **MORE PROFIT** kind of beef cattle

ARE being placed on ranges large and small—**EVERYWHERE!**
YOUR own locality is OK for these **BIG BLACKS . . .** they are the
BEST choice for the commercial rancher. They make your
BET on Brangus . . . the nearest thing to a "sure thing" in the business.



Clear Creek Perfection . . . Brangus female with the "MORE PROFIT" qualities.

- ★ Clear Creek Brangus are your best bet, because they have more of the "MORE PROFIT" qualities so necessary in the commercial production of beef. Early maturing, natural hustling instinct, more weight for age, efficient feeding and fleshing, naturally greater resistance to pests and diseases, more milk, no horns, solid black color, gentle disposition . . . these qualities all add up to more profit for the range man who bets on Brangus. **REMEMBER**, pink eye and cancer eye have never occurred in Brangus—to our knowledge. All of these breed characteristics make Brangus . . . **CLEAR CREEK BRANGUS . . .** the nearest thing to a "sure thing" in the beef producing business.

*If you sell beef—it will pay you to buy Brangus . . .
 the **CLEAR CREEK** kind!*

Ranches at Grenada, Miss., and Welch, Okla. Please direct communications to Welch.



Frank Deltam

WELCH, OKLAHOMA

Raymond Pope

Telephone Welch-8227



Of things that concern cattle raisers

The Cattleman Cover

COLOR TRANSPARENCY.—By Lloyd Miller, Director of Information, American Aberdeen-Angus Association.

ON THIS month's cover we again pay tribute, as is our custom each June, to Aberdeen-Angus, one of the great breeds of beef cattle. The picture on the cover is a scene on the Tommy Brook Ranch near Camp San Saba, Texas. But it could be duplicated in many localities throughout the great Southwest. The cattle are a part of the herd of commercial Angus maintained on the Brook ranch in addition to his herd of purebreds, which is one of the top herds of purebred Aberdeen-Angus in the nation.

During the past decade the number of Angus cattle in the Southwest has increased to a considerable extent and herds of the "Bonnie Blacks" may be found in all sections of this vast cattle empire.

Angus cattle are proving their ability to thrive and do well under conditions found in this area.

We are glad to have an opportunity to pay tribute to this breed of beef cattle and to the men and women who are doing such a good job of breeding and developing commercial and purebred herds.

Directors' Meeting June 16

PRESIDENT RAY WILLOUGHBY calls attention to the fact that the first quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association will be held at Tyler, Texas, June 16, at 9 a. m., at the Blackstone Hotel.

In view of the recent developments in Washington relative to price fixing of beef cattle, Mr. Willoughby urges all directors and others interested in the beef cattle industry to be present.

This meeting is being held in Tyler in order to give East Texas members a chance to meet with the Board of Directors of their Association; and Willoughby extends a cordial invitation to all those interested to be there.

Henry Bell, secretary-general manager of the Association, says that all arrangements have been made at Tyler to take care of the meeting and that the citizens of Tyler are looking forward to this first Directors' meeting of the Association to be held in East Texas.

Those who have not made reservations should contact the Hotel Blackstone at once if they plan to stay overnight, either before or after the meeting.

Another Birthday

WITH this issue The Cattleman starts its thirty-eighth year of continuous publication. The first issue of The Cattleman was put in the mail June 1, 1914. The following announcement appeared in that issue:

"The Cattle Raisers Association of Texas has grown from a sturdy band of pioneers organized for mutual protection and safety in 1877, to an Association that attracts the attention of the nation, and numbers among its membership representative cattlemen of Texas, Mexico, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas and neighboring states.

"This growth and the conditions arising from it, present a demand for another step forward; a practical medium for the exchange of information and ideas of mutual interest, and to foster good will among those engaged in the live stock industry. The necessity and benefits of a publication of this character backed by the authority and influence of the Association was determined at the last annual convention.

"The policy of The Cattleman will be non-political and non-partisan, dealing with those things which are of importance to the industry, avoiding unnecessary disputes and discussions and acting at all times along the same conservative lines which have marked the progress of the Association. Our columns will be open for the study and

analysis of the various problems arising from time to time, and we invite contributions dealing with matters of interest to our readers. Our space will be limited, hence contributions should be short and to the point....

"As the official organ of this, the largest organization of its kind, The Cattleman will be the recognized mouthpiece of the Live Stock Industry of the Southwest. This will make it a valuable advertising medium, and only clean, legitimate advertising will be accepted. No fake advertisers need apply.

"Naturally those who seek the patronage of cattlemen will be extensive subscribers and patrons of this official publication. The sworn circulation of the first edition will be 3,000 copies to a select list of progressive, wide awake cattlemen. We confidently expect to double the list of subscribers in a few months.

"The support of those interested in the livestock business is solicited by the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas for their official publication."

How well this publication has served the livestock industry can best be judged by its growth during the past 37 years. The announcement stated that 3,000 copies of the first edition would be distributed. Thirty-three thousand copies of this June, 1951, edition will be printed and distributed—eleven times the number of the first edition. Our growth has been steady and has been accomplished without the aid of circulation stimulants of any kind. It is very gratifying to know that our many thousand readers like our publication well enough so that it is not necessary to secure subscriptions by the use of high powered circulation methods.

There have been only four editors of The Cattleman during these 37 years. The late A. C. Williams became editor when the magazine was founded in June, 1914. He was succeeded by the late E. B. Spiller in June, 1922. Mr. Spiller was also secretary-general manager of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association. In September, 1932, he turned the duties of editor over to Tad Moses, who continued as editor until April, 1943, when he resigned and Henry Biederman, the present editor, took charge.

Stafford-Lowdon Company, a Fort Worth printing concern, has printed every issue of The Cattleman starting with the June, 1914, issue. Stanford Steele, make-up man for this concern, has never missed making up an issue since he started in 1920.

The mailing has been in charge of H. H. Hunt continually, with the exception of the first four years.

On this our thirty-seventh birthday we pause to look back over the years and to take stock of ourselves. We have endeavored during those years to carry out the purposes for which The Cattleman was established. Conditions have changed since then. This country has gone through two world wars during that period and seems to be on the brink of another one. We have tried to keep pace with these changes and to bring to our readers authentic information about the livestock industry and at the same time give them something of the romance and history of by-gone days when trail drivers and cattlemen braved the elements to build this great industry on a sound basis.

We are grateful to our readers and our advertisers for the wonderful support they have given The Cattleman; for without either of them this publication could not carry on.

The following firms whose ads appeared in the first volume still carry advertising in The Cattleman: Armour & Company, Kansas City Stock Yards, Westbrook Hotel, H. J. Justin & Sons, St. Louis National Stock Yards, Clay Robinson & Company now John Clay & Co., Cassidy Commission Co., Washer Bros., National Livestock Commission Co., Daggett-Keen Commission Co., The Interstate National Bank, Kansas City.

Some of the items appearing in the first volume were: Pictures of the baby beef winners at the Fort Worth Show; a statement by President Joseph E. Jackson; range conditions and outlook in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, Mexico, Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota and South Dakota. They were items written by persons living in those areas and sent in to The Cattleman; an article entitled "Past, Present and Future of the Cattle Industry of

New, Improved SCREW WORM Remedy



For the prevention and control of
Screw Worm, Fleece Worm and Other
Blow Fly Infestations in Livestock.

*Gives greater protection from
screw worm infestation*

Effective, economical

Does not stain

Less Inflammable, Less Volatile



The United States" by Hon. I. T. Pryor. An article by W. A. Wallace, Chief Inspector of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas, on how to get the best results and avoid loss when dipping cattle. An article copied from The Country Gentleman by W. H. Tomhave entitled "What's Under the Hide." A report of the Fort Worth Stock Show; an article by James Callan entitled "The Boys and Girls—Then and Now"; an article by Wirt Wright on the Federal Reserve Banking Act and its application to the cattle business; a drawing of a Texas steer pulling a street car in Nashville, Tennessee.

In the October issue, A. C. Williams had an article on feeding baby beeves which was a detailed account of a successful feeder. It is interesting to note that the only livestock advertising in the magazine was that of Swenson Brothers, Stamford, Texas, of which F. S. Hastings was manager. It advertised unregistered full blood bull calves and read "We will sell for late November 200 head of bull calves out of our unregistered full blood herd. The calves are being carried in a tally brand, and we will sell them for grazing in Texas. Write for particulars."

There is an account of the sailing of Mr. A. N. Mackenzie, eldest son of Murdo Mackenzie, from the port of Galveston with a carload of Texas livestock, principally bulls and stallions, consigned to the Brazil Land, Cattle and Packing Company of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Murdo Mackenzie, about whom an article appears elsewhere in the current issue of The Cattleman, was a former president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association and at that time was manager of the above mentioned company in Brazil.

These early issues carried interesting old-time items as do the present issues. In the November, 1914, issue appeared an article entitled "By-Gone Days" by a Texas Long Horn.

Mrs. Eugene Leibold had an interesting article about Captain John T. Lytle.

Another item tells us about how Texas A. & M. College, becoming alarmed at the ravages of foot and mouth disease in certain states, quarantined against shipments of stock to College Station for inoculation against the Texas Fever Tick.

We find under "Round Up Notes" similar types of items carried today in The Cattleman under the heading of "Range News of the Southwest." These were accounts of activities among the cattlemen. One instance is an account of a sale by M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo of 600 yearling steers to T. K. Wilson of Concho County for \$43.00 each. These were described as "fancy" yearlings.

John C. Burns, then head of Animal Husbandry Department Texas A. & M. College, had an article in the January, 1915, issue on "Rations for Fattening Cattle." There is an account in the same issue on the election of Phil C. Lee of San Angelo to the vice presidency of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association.

This same issue carries a story by John Clay entitled "The Tragedy of Squaw Mountain." Victor Schoffelmayer had an article in the February, 1915, issue on how Sudan was revolutionizing Oklahoma farming. He told of hay crops yielding from three to five tons per acre during drouth.

This same issue carries an account of the efforts to eliminate foot and mouth disease which was raging in many parts of the United States. Forty-five thousand cattle, 50,000 hogs and 1,500 sheep had already been killed by the national department of agriculture in the campaign against the disease.

And so we see that things have not really changed so much. People evidently were interested in the same things in those days they are today, only possibly they are told in a little different manner. Good cattle were as much sought after in those days as they are now.

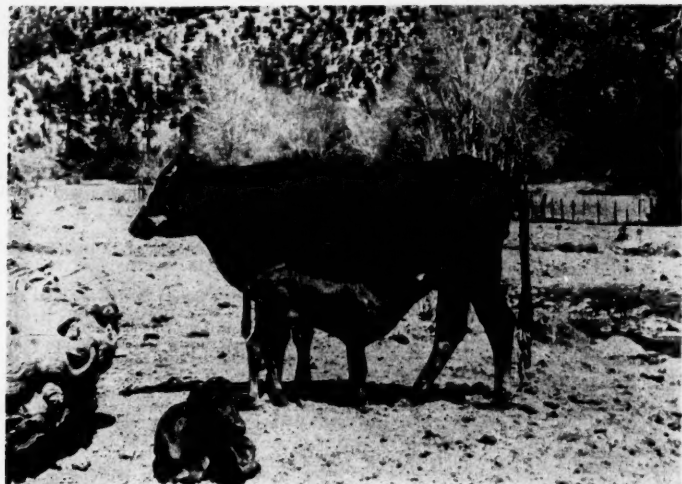
Willoughby Appears Before Congressional Committee

Editor's Note: The following statement was made by Ray W. Willoughby, president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, before the Committee on Agriculture of the U. S. House of Representatives on May 18, 1951. We pass this statement on to our readers so that there may be no question as to what the policy of the Association is relative to beef ceilings and price regulations.

Others who appeared before the committee on that day were: T. L. (Jack) Roach, Amarillo, first vice-president of the Association; Claude K. McCan, Victoria, Texas, former president of the Association; Norman Moser, DeKalb, Texas, and Joe G. Montague, Association attorney.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

My name is Ray W. Willoughby. I live in San Angelo, Texas, and I am president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle



A two-year-old Wogoman BEEF-MASTER heifer nursing her first calf, with a friend's calf in the foreground. This unretouched picture was taken in the mountains near Alpine, Arizona, about May 1 and shows the rugged terrain the Wogomans talk about in their letter below.

"These cattle seem to be the Answer"

(Mr. and Mrs. Gus Wogoman, Running W Ranch, Alpine, Arizona, wrote us this letter April 2. The only words we added are the explanations in parentheses.)

"We want you to know the story of our little bunch of Beefmasters, not only for your own satisfaction, but so you could tell other people too.

"When we brought our heifer calves home from Falfurrias a year ago last October (October, 1949), they made that long trip right after they were weaned, to an altitude of 6500 ft. with no perceptible shrink. We wintered them here at the lower ranch, fed them alfalfa hay and a little cake, which kept them growing, and made them very tame. In fact they grew like weeds, apparently not affected in the least by the radical change of climate except that they grew heavy coats of hair.

"In the early part of May we drove them up to the summer range and got caught in a snow storm on the way. They stayed at an altitude of 9000 ft. all summer. It was very dry except for July and August. They grew well and all who saw them marvelled at their weight, some of the heifers going well over 1000 pounds when we turned them onto the winter range last fall (as coming two-year-olds).

"This winter has been the real test. They've wintered in country which is both rocky and steep—between 6800 and 8000 ft. of altitude. The feed in this country is dry grass and live oak brush. A good many of the heifers have stayed at 8000 ft. all winter, preferring it to the lower country. Our winter range is all in one

pasture, about 36 sections. A neighbor of ours made the remark that they were just like horses when it came to cold weather and finding feed in the snow. They are all just as gentle as pets. Naturally, in so big a pasture which is almost all brush, timber and canyons, we don't see them very often, yet when we do see them, some of them will still come to the old call we used a year ago at feeding time. They handle so well in this rough country that they spoil a person for any other cattle. As Gus said the other day, 'Any old widow woman could bring a bunch of them through the roughest country alone.' This is one of the points our neighboring ranchers were most skeptical about.

"The bull is fine. We call him 'Si Señor' and he has been very efficient. We already have some very fine calves which the heifers (two-year-olds) had with no trouble at all. A little boy said to us the other day 'Is that great bull yours? He's all red and as big as a car.'

"But all joking aside, these cattle seem to be the answer in this country. They have made quite a record for themselves here. They have done the same as Beefmasters have done all over America, only these were brought to a country where other cattle must be carefully acclimated from calfhood before they can survive on our type of winter feed and do any good in such a rugged terrain. Though it may not get quite as cold here as in Colorado, it has been down to 28 below zero some nights this winter."

When visiting the BEEFMASTERS be our guest for the night at the air-conditioned Tower Courts in Falfurrias.

Lasater

BEEFMASTERS

The American Cattle

A Hereford-Shorthorn-Brahman Blend—the result of a continuous, constructive breeding program since 1908
Trademark "LASATER BEEFMASTER" registered U. S. Patent Office
RANCHES: Falfurrias, Texas; Nathoson, Colorado.

THE LASATER RANCH: BOX 545; FALFURRIAS, TEXAS

"Idle Dollars— Like Barren Cows -DON'T PRODUCE a PROFIT"



—And why should they be idle, when placed with FARM & HOME Savings & Loan Assn., they would currently be earning a very nice $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum? And safe: each account insured up to \$10,000 by a permanent agency of the U. S. Government. And you can do it all by mail. Can we give you the whole story?

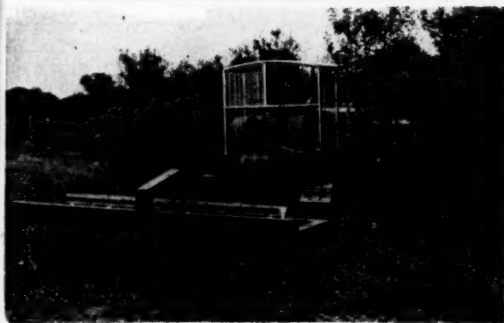
CURRENT DIVIDEND— $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ PER ANNUM
EACH ACCOUNT INSURED UP TO \$10,000
Write, Wire, Phone, or Visit—

FARM AND HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

FOUR TEXAS OFFICES

9th and Houston Sts. Fort Worth
1210 Main St. Dallas
211 Shell Bldg. Houston
Travis and Jefferson Sts. . . . San Antonio

Home Office — Nevada, Missouri



Less Brush — More Cattle

Ranchmen who control their brush with a CALDWELL GIANT BRUSH CUTTER tell us they are able to carry twice as many cattle on their land. Our machine is an A-1 pasture improver. As it cuts brush, it loosens up the hard top crust so that it holds more water, the result being more and better grass. If you have a brush problem we believe we can help you. No obligation. Write:

E. L. CALDWELL & SONS
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

Raisers Association. The members of our organization are primarily producers of range cattle, but we do also have quite a number of cattle feeders as members.

It is my understanding that the primary object of this hearing before your Committee is to inquire into the situation resulting from the issuance by the Office of Price Stabilization of Ceiling Price Regulation 23, that being the order establishing ceilings that slaughterers may legally pay for live cattle.

We believe that this order is wrong; that it will not accomplish the purpose it was intended to accomplish, and that actually it will do a great deal of harm to the country. Our reasons for so feeling are hereinafter set out in some detail.

Effect on Production

The greatest injury that will develop from the order is the fact that certainly it will reduce the production of beef. I want to here point out that I am using the term "beef" and not "cattle".

The order provides for ceiling prices on live animals at the slaughter level. These prices are established by grades. The established prices constitute a reduction in present prices, generally called the "Rollback," amounting to from 9.2% to 18%, the variance being by grades. The greatest rollback is on cattle grading "Commercial" and lower. In addition to this present rollback, the announcement was made that there would be two additional rollbacks, each of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, one effective August 1st, and the other effective October 1st.

Everyone subscribes to the principle that, at this particular time, it is highly desirable to increase the production of beef. This increased production is one of the essentials in the fight against growing inflation. How anyone can possibly believe that an increase in production can be achieved by a reduction of the returns to the producers is incomprehensible to me. There are only two things that can be done to get an increased production of beef. One is the increase in the number of beef animals, and the other is to increase the weight of the animals that are slaughtered. The order known as C. P. R. No. 23 will certainly not accomplish either objective.

A—Feeding

Considering first the question of increasing the weight of slaughter cattle, the question is simple. Cattle feeders buy range cattle and put them in their feed lots where they are fed grain, hay and other supplements for such length of time as may be necessary to bring them to that condition considered suitable for slaughter. The feeder either raises his own feed, in which event his year's work is represented by his stock of feed, or he buys his feed on the market, which practice will call for a heavy cash investment. The problem is simply this: If the price that the feeder can get for his finished cattle will show a reasonable profit on his investment, and a reasonable return for his work, then he will feed cattle. If no such return can be reasonably expected, then the feeder will not feed cattle.

C. P. R. No. 23 establishes ceilings on fed cattle that will not allow the feeder to get any profit out of his operations, and unless he is a most efficient operator and happens to be blessed by most favorable conditions, he will not even recover his investment. The order establishes ceilings as follows:

For "Prime" cattle the ceiling is.....	\$37.00
For "Choice" cattle the ceiling is.....	34.20
For "Good" cattle the ceiling is.....	31.50
For "Commercial" cattle the ceiling is.....	27.30
For "Utility" cattle the ceiling is.....	21.80
For "Cutter & Canner" cattle the ceiling is....	19.50

(These prices are based on Chicago.—Editor)

Every feeder aims at the top. Each man wants to be able to say that on such and such a day "my cattle topped the market." There is an element of pride in such a feat. Unfortunately, it is true that only about 2 per cent of the cattle fed out ever achieve the top grade of "Prime." So for all practical purposes that grade and the ceiling fixed for it may be excluded from this consideration. It is also unfortunately true that not all of the fed cattle reach the grade of "Choice." A substantial number of such cattle just make "Good" and some do not get beyond the grade of "Commercial."

I am not personally familiar with the detailed costs of a cattle feeding operation. Actual feeders can give you better information on that subject. But we have assembled some information from actual feeders of cattle in Texas, and I will give you this information.

In our effort to secure for you accurate, demonstrable figures pertaining to feeding costs, I have availed myself of official records kept by various Extension Service Agents in Texas, and by the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. These records have been furnished to me and tell the stories related to ten feeding operations. Each record shows the actual cost incurred in increasing the weight of the fed animal by one pound. The average cost for each such pound of added weight was 43.45 cents. All of these cattle graded "Choice," which, under

FIRST Senior Bull Calf at American Royal and Fort Worth Fat Stock Show...

**and another FIRST for
Bewley's ANCHOR
Calf Starter Chunkets!**

Ask Roy R. Largent & Sons about the importance of the right feeding program in the raising of a champion—about the importance of the essential vitamins, minerals and proteins scientifically balanced in every bag of Bewley's Anchor Calf Starter Chunkets.

Yes, you've got to have championship quality feeds to get championship results! That's why Roy R. Largent & Sons—and many other progressive cattle raisers—depend on Bewley feeding formulas to get results—in the show ring or at the market. See your Bewley ANCHOR Feed dealer now, for better feeds and better service always.



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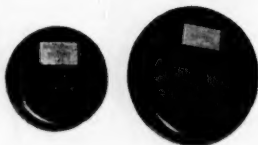


Prince Publican 123d, raised and shown by Roy R. Largent & Sons, Merkel, Texas. This outstanding bull calf, first in class at both Kansas City and Fort Worth, was recently purchased by Thurber & Herschede, Sonoita, Arizona, for \$25,000.

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High-pressure and low-pressure valves.

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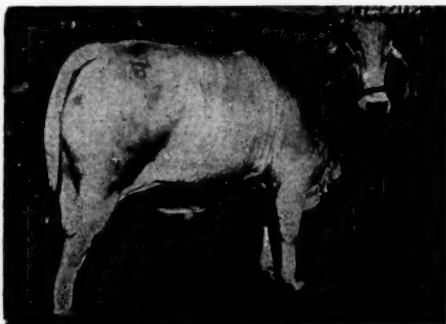
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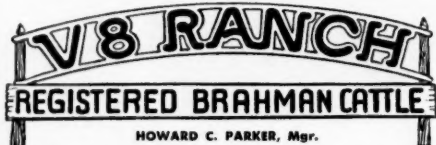
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Phone 21251
E. L. (Smitty) SMITH
Sales Manager



Mr. V-8 44th—ABBA No. 34439—One of the bulls out of 1947 calf crop. Picture taken at 18 months of age.

REGISTERED BRAHMAN CATTLE FOR SALE



HOWARD C. PARKER, Mgr.

Ranch located 22 miles S. E. Center, Texas, on State Hwy. No. 87
Office Parker Motor Co., Center

C. P. R. 23 would have a ceiling of 34.20. Therefore, if those cattle had to be marketed under the control of that order, the feeders would have lost 9.25 cents for each pound of weight added to the fed animal.

Your attention is particularly called to the fact that, in each of the tabulations listed above, no allowance is made for (a) labor, (b) capital investment in feed lots and necessary equipment, (c) marketing costs, and (d) death losses. Each of these items would add to the feeding cost, but even without these items the established cost runs considerably higher than the top possible ceiling price under the order, and most of the cattle were graded "Choice" instead of "Prime," and therefore could not get a price of more than 34.20 per cwt. The losses from such feeding operations, if continued under the control of C. P. R. 23, would be prohibitive.

The conclusion is inevitable that feeding of cattle in Texas would stop. We believe that such situation is not much different from conditions in other sections of the country; and since about 30 per cent of the total tonnage of beef is produced in the feed lots of the country, the measure of damage that will result from this order will be tragically high.

Range Production

Now, if I may, I would like to discuss the effect of the order on range operations.

In the first place, I call to your attention that the present "rollback" amounts to 18 per cent and not the 10 per cent mentioned in the order. There are to be two more rollbacks, each of 4½ per cent, making a total of at least 27 per cent by October 1st, but if the first announced rollback of 10 per cent actually was 18 per cent and the same proportion is carried out in future announced moves, then the total would be 34 per cent and not 18 per cent as is stated in the consideration cited to support the order.

Such treatment certainly would not be an encouragement to range producers. No one would want to increase his herd because of the beneficence of the order.

But we range people are not as economically independent as are other people. We could not stop production if we wanted to do so, and we do not want to stop and will not. The land we own or lease is strictly range land, unsuited for any other purpose. We have to use it to grow cattle on, and that is just what we will do. I cannot visualize anyone increasing his operation and many will stop their plans for expanded production, but in the main, the number of range animals cannot change very materially. Only the marginal small operators will get out of the business, and since they are not a constant factor in the industry, the loss in cattle numbers will not be great.

Cattle are produced in every state of the union. In fact, I believe that some cattle are produced on practically all of the six million farms in this country. It would be most presumptuous of me to try to tell you what is the cost of production of an animal in any section of the country other than my own. I do know that it is most unlikely that any two producers anywhere would have the same production costs. There are so many factors that enter into this matter that it is impossible for anyone to give you anything like an accurate statement on the cost of range production.

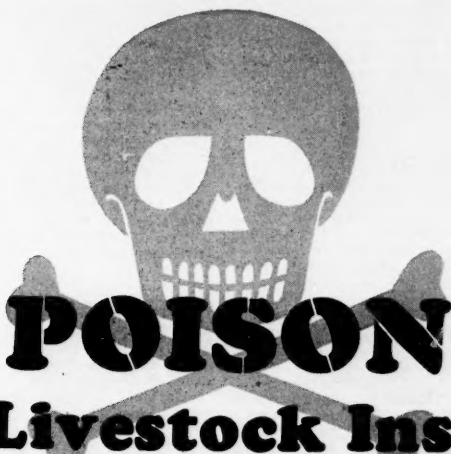
However, I am prepared to give you a statement with reference to the cost incurred in producing a range animal in the area in which I live, and I have with me some gentlemen who are likewise prepared to give you similar statements relating to the areas in which they operate. Our several statements will be attached to this statement as exhibits.

But the effect of the order on production of both beef and cattle is not the only harm that will result from this order.

Unless memories are extremely short-lived, it can be recalled what happened during the time of the late, unlamented O. P. A. You will recall the incontrovertible evidence that was given to you from many sources showing the disruption in the distribution of beef. Surely you will recall that dramatic and never contradicted evidence which showed 86 per cent of the beef of this country was being marketed outside of legal channels. Those of you who live in rural areas will have in mind the fact that a normal or even above normal number of cattle moved from the range and disappeared. And you who live in the cities will recall that, while every butcher shop had on exhibition a chart showing the list of ceiling prices for beef, these charts meant nothing because there was no beef. And if you were fortunate enough to find some beef, the chances were almost nine to one that you would have to pay well above the ceiling price for it and that it was of inferior grade.

When we say to you that C. P. R. 23 will cause a similar situation to now develop we are not pessimistic—we are merely realistic.

These comments about the effect on distribution are based on my own observation and memory. The field of distribution is not our sphere of endeavor. Those who are engaged in that phase of the beef industry can best tell you about that. But I do have a clear recollection of the situation that then existed.



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To Livestock Insects



HUMBLE TOXAPHENE LIVESTOCK SPRAY is a powerful 50% Toxaphene concentrate that quickly and surely rids animals of profit-robbing livestock insects.

One application of **HUMBLE TOXAPHENE LIVESTOCK SPRAY** protects your herd against ticks, lice, horn flies, mosquitoes and other pests for three weeks or longer.

HUMBLE TOXAPHENE LIVESTOCK SPRAY is safe for your animals *when used according to the directions* on the can.

Protect your livestock investment; make more money from healthy, vigorous animals by using efficient, economical **HUMBLE TOXAPHENE LIVESTOCK SPRAY**.

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CAUTION: *Do NOT Use this Product
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(50% CONCENTRATE)

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee, it is so clear to me that this order is wrong and that it will cause the country terrific damage in the loss of production, in the failure to realize the most from what is produced and in the breakdown of the distribution system, that I cannot conceive of a dispute on these points. The only thing to do is to revoke the order at once or, better still, for the Congress to make such an order illegal and unauthorized.

Foot and Mouth Disease Report

THE following letter addressed to the editor of The Cattleman from Dr. L. R. Noyes, newly appointed Co-Director of the Commission for the Eradication of Foot and Mouth Disease in Mexico, is of unusual interest because it brings us up to date on the progress of this program there. We pass it on to our readers so that they will have a direct report from Dr. Noyes:

"Dear Mr. Biederman:

"On May 1, 1951, I was appointed Co-Director of this Commission and Special Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture by Secretary Brannan, which automatically makes me a Member of the Commission.

"The following is a brief resumé of the Commission: On November 26, 1947, the Eradication Program was discontinued. On December 2nd of that year, at a Joint Commission meeting, it was agreed that we would immediately start upon a Vaccination Program with Inspection, Quarantine, Disinfection, and eradication when necessary. This program was put into effect immediately with the purchase of foreign vaccine and arrangements made to start production of vaccine in Mexico. The first animals were vaccinated with foreign vaccine in Mexico on February 20, 1948, and the first vaccine produced in Mexico was on May 19, 1948.

"On May 13, 1948, General Harry H. Johnson was appointed Co-Director of this Commission and took active charge of his assignment in June of '48.

"The Vaccination Program was discontinued on July 31, 1950. During this period of time we vaccinated 60,130,189 animals and produced 53,324,000 doses of vaccine. An intensive inspection program was inaugurated on August 1, 1950. From that date to the present, we have inspected 12,288,041 animals per month (average) making a total of 110,592,369 animals

so far. We will continue to inspect approximately this many animals per month.

"Cooperation between people of Mexico and the Commission and between Mexican and American branches of the Commission has never been better.

"Lic. Oscar Flores, Director, and I are the ex-officio members of the Commission and the remaining six members are the same persons who have been members of the Commission for quite some time. The Mexican and American supervisory personnel have been here since the beginning of the campaign and we do not expect to make any changes in the near future. We have approximately 625 American employees at the present time and do not intend to reduce this force to any great extent before the end of the year. We are spending from 500,000 to 600,000 dollars per month and will do so until December 31, 1951, at which time a reduction will be made.

"L. R. Noyes, Co-Director."

Cattle Theft Prosecutions

O. E. PREWITT and Henry Sage were tried in District Court of Milam County on May 17, 1951, for theft of a cow from W. A. Clark of Cameron, Texas. The cow was stolen October 24, 1950.

On pleas of guilty, Prewitt and Sage were given five-year penitentiary sentences. Evidence in this case was secured by Texas Rangers E. C. Campbell and Mart Jones, and Inspectors J. C. Perkins, Buck Eckols and G. O. Stoner.

Summary of OPS Regulations On Beef Prices

OFFICE of Price Stabilization, "OPS", has issued five regulations governing prices of beef. They are CPR 23, 24, 25 and 26 and DR 2.

CPR 23 sets ceilings on live cattle; CPR 24 sets ceilings on wholesale beef carcasses and cuts by grades; CPR 25 sets ceilings on retail beef cuts and CPR 26 establishes ceilings on retail Kosher beef cuts.

DR 2 requires slaughterers to keep records of sales of carcasses and wholesale cuts of beef, calf, lamb, yearling mutton and mutton by grades, and also provides that such items be graded and grade marked. It further provides that records be kept of sales of certain pork items.

Sorry . . . SOLD OUT!

THANKS again to our neighbors for showing their confidence in M-R Beefmasters. Recent purchases have been made by:

P. H. Hynes, Refugio, Texas

P. A. Hunter, Falfurrias, Texas

C. F. Wagenschin, Falfurrias, Texas

M-R Beefmasters have been, and will continue to be, bred to produce the maximum quantity of the choicest cuts of beef at the lowest possible cost under all conditions.



"Unretouched photo of a 4-year old M-R Beefmaster herd sire."

Why not drop us a card today so that you will be among the first to receive our announcement in the near future concerning the M-R Beefmaster cattle which will be for sale this fall?

Put them on pasture—they'll do the rest

MILLER RANCH

M-R Beefmasters

HEREFORD — SHORTHORN — BRAHMA BLEND

Falfurrias, Texas

Our Beefmaster breeding was purchased from the original Lasater Beefmaster herds now located at Falfurrias, Texas, and Matheson, Colorado.



Reduce Screw Worm Losses with Lee's New Controls

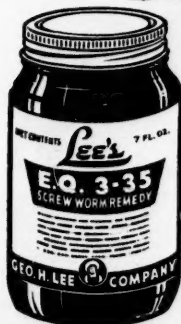


Now, based on the latest developments in research work, the Geo. H. Lee Co. offers three effective products to kill screw worms . . . reduce your livestock losses.

Lee's E. Q. 3-35

SCREW WORM REMEDY

(U.S. Formula — Contains Lindane)



7 oz. jar . . . \$ 1.00
23 oz. jar . . . 2.50
½ gallon . . . 6.50
1 gallon . . . 12.00

Here's a new highly effective semi-liquid control that's both easy to use and more economical . . . drives screw worms from wounds *then kills them quickly.*

- Easily applied with brush or swab
- Leaves clean, quick healing wound
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Lee's E.Q. 3-35 is also a valuable aid in controlling Fleece Worms — eliminates the need for Shearing around the infested area.

Now at Your Lee Dealer's



Lee's LIVESTOCK MEDICINES

QUALITY
Since 1895

GEO. H. LEE CO.
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New Handy Liquid Control

Lee's X-38



Contains Lindane!

Highly efficient screw worm killer . . . more easily applied than any other type. Convenient 4 oz. size comes with applicator top — ideally suited for carrying and use on the range.

4 oz. bottle 90c 1 pint \$2.75

LEE'S U. S. No. 62 SCREW WORM SMEAR

Developed by the U.S. Bureau of Entomology . . . kills screw worms, fleece worms and wool maggots on contact. Protects fresh wounds.



7 oz. jar 55c 14 oz. jar \$1.00

The live cattle ceiling price regulation set by OPS on beef cattle provides for three successive reductions in the maximum price which slaughterers will be permitted to pay for cattle of various grades.

The first reduction of 10 per cent became effective May 20 and its object is to reduce cattle prices to about the level prevailing between December 19, 1950, and January 25, 1951, according to OPS.

The second reduction of 4½ per cent will be effective August 1, 1951. The third reduction, also of 4½ per cent, in the maximum price slaughterers will be permitted to pay, would be effective October 1, 1951.

OPS claims that the net result of these rollbacks in maximum prices slaughterers may pay will leave the price of beef cattle at between 120 and 125 per cent of parity price. It is also claimed by OPS that reductions in live cattle prices will be reflected in retail beef ceilings and will be made effective by restricting the amount which packers and slaughterers may pay during each monthly accounting period. Dressed grades and yields are the basis of computing legal maximum prices. The regulation prohibits a slaughterer who has slaughtered in a monthly accounting period ten or more cattle, from purchasing, first, steers, heifers, cows and stags, and second, bulls, slaughtered by him during that accounting period at an adjusted cost for each category in excess of the maximum permissible cost for each category. The regulation limits the total amount a slaughterer may legally pay for each category of cattle he slaughters in a monthly accounting period on the basis of their dressed grades and yields. Use of this method, OPS declares, is due to the fact that the grade and yield of the individual animal can only be determined accurately after slaughter.

The prices which slaughterers are permitted to pay for livestock are related to the dressed grade and yields by grades. An example is the maximum price at Chicago that will be allowed for the accounting period between May 20 and July 29, 1951, for the several grades:

Prime, \$37.00 cwt; choice, \$34.20; good, \$31.50; commercial, \$27.30; utility, \$21.80; and cutter and canner, \$19.50 cwt.

For cattle of each grade which yield more than the dressed yields that give the foregoing Chicago prices, correspondingly higher prices can be paid. The sample quotations are computed on dressed yields of 62 per cent for prime, 59 per cent

for choice, 56 per cent for good, 53 per cent for commercial, 47 per cent for utility and 43 per cent for cutters and canners. For cattle yielding less than these percentages the maximum payment would be correspondingly lower.

Exemptions from maximum purchase prices include:

1. Purchases of live cattle from 4-H Club members, Future Farmers of America, or other recognized farm youth organizations, if the purchases are duly approved and are made at the place and time of a fair, show or exhibition. In such case, prior approval of the purchase in writing must be obtained from a district office of the Office of Price Stabilization, by a county agent, county club agent, vocational agricultural instructor or the chief administrator of the State Department of Agriculture.

2. Purchases of live cattle which have been exhibited in competition at a fair, show or exhibition, and such purchases are made in the course of a regularly scheduled public sale at the time and place of such fair, show or exhibition, provided:

- Written request for such permission has been made by the president, secretary or manager of the organization promoting such fair, show or exhibition;
- Such fair, show or exhibition is recognized as being of state, regional (more than one state), or national character;
- The organization promoting such fair, show or exhibition has been in existence prior to 1951, or is an organization that is the legal successor to such an organization, which succession must have been prior to April 1, 1951; and
- The traditional events occurring at such show, fair or exhibition until 1951 included a regularly scheduled public sale for slaughter of some or all of the livestock exhibited.

3. Each head or lot of cattle purchased by any purchaser at such fair, show or exhibition in the course of such regularly scheduled public sale is certified in writing to such purchaser by the secretary or the manager of the organization promoting such events as follows:

- To have been entered and officially accepted for exhibition purposes at such fair, show or exhibition, and,
- To have been exhibited in competition at such fair, show or exhibition.

PERSONALIZED WESTERN BEDSPREADS

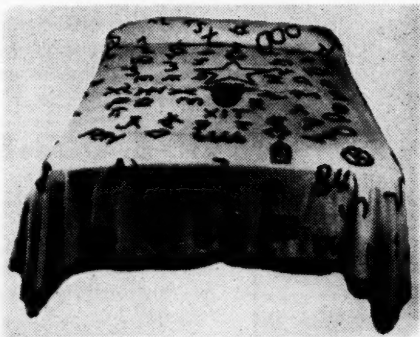


BX-12—"Boots & Saddle" With Rail Fence. All over, solidly chenille on best quality sheeting. Designs in tan, gold and brown yarns, on backgrounds of White-Tan-Gold. Add your own brand or monogram under saddle for \$1.00 each. Ideal for gifts too.

Double or twin sizes.....\$14.00

Matching Rug 36x54.....10.00

Send sketch your own brand, and add \$1.00 to above prices if your own brand is wanted.



BX-13—"Longhorn." 132 well known cattle brands and steer's head in Desert Rust yarns on White-Tan-Gold backgrounds of best quality sheeting. Also with Hereford head if wanted; be sure to state which. Your own brand may be added in star above steer's head if wanted. Double or twin sizes.....\$10.00

Matching drapes.....Pair 10.00

Matching rug 27x44.....6.00

Add \$1 for your own brand, and send sketch as wanted.

Send check or money order and we pay the postage. Your complete satisfaction guaranteed.

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The Richest Range Cube You Can Buy...

***Contains proper balance of
Proteins and Minerals***

**When you feed MoorMan's 45%
Range Cubes, you can be sure of—**

- 1** Proper ratio of protein to minerals—all in one cube.
- 2** Complete and balanced minerals—all minerals range cattle are known to need.
- 3** Convenience—you don't have to feed protein and minerals separately.
- 4** *Highest protein cubes on the market—not one, but 5 proteins, plus Urea.*

Range Mintrate is an extra-rich blend of 5 proteins, reinforced by Urea—13 base and trace range cattle minerals . . . and stepped up Vitamin D—all in one bag!

Ideal for feeding on grass, *now*, and for wintering cattle. Convenient and economical—only $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 lb. per head per day. Makes grass and forage go farther.

Be safe—take advantage of volume prices by contracting now for your present and future needs. See your MoorMan Man—or write, wire or 'phone Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. B1-6, Quincy, Ill.



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Natural Fleshing Quality Herefords



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TURNER RANCH - SULPHUR, OKLAHOMA

Roy J. Turner • Jim McClelland • Roland Jack • John Blenkin • Summers Hudson, Office • Tom Harris, Show Cattle

Some of the herd bulls on the old Tierra Alta ranch.

Will Hill—The Angus Man

By TAD MOSES*

WILL HILL "knew" cattle. He had a deep affection for them and their well-being, especially the "blacks". They came next to the love he had for his parents, his sister and his two daughters.

He would come early and stay late, anywhere, to argue the merits of this fine breed, now belatedly enjoying a rebirth of popularity, especially in the old cotton country of the New South.

Sam Hill, the father, and Will Hill, the son, long were Texas' leading Aberdeen-Angus breeders, despite the fact that this breed was not then popular with the rank and file of range cattlemen. That once the Hill duo became sold on Angus cattle, they stuck by them, is not at all surprising to anyone who knew them well.

Angus cattle were "good" to the Hills, and pioneers like them were good for the breed. Their Tierra Alta herd was known all over the show circuit of the country from 1910 to 1920, and the Hills brought home many champion and "first" ribbons.

Tierra Alta furnished seed stock for the establishment of many new purebred herds, especially in the Southern States. And, fanning out for hundreds of miles from Tierra Alta, Hill bulls headed many an Angus range herd.

Had Cattle Background

Though born February 19, 1878, Will Hill was of the third generation in a Texas cattle-raising family. The Hill stock farm west of Manor, a few miles out of Austin, was settled by his grandfather, William H. Hill, in 1852, when he came in from Tennessee. Will Hill was named for him.

There also, July 10, 1859, was born Sam H. Hill—a dynamic, positive "character" if ever there was one. One couldn't be neutral regarding Sam Hill. You either liked him a whole lot, or you didn't like him at all. I liked Sam Hill very much, as did my father and my grandfather before me. That personal liking came down through Will Hill and his succession.

It is of record that Grandfather Wil-

*Mr. Moses is Chief of Publications at Texas A. & M. College.

liam H. Hill bought sheep in Mexico in the early 1850's and trailed them to his Travis County holdings. Very likely, his cattle interests were never extensive, but he did own flocks of sheep that Sam Hill helped drift around on the then free grass near the Capital City.

Sam Hill was deputy cattle inspector for Travis County in 1882-83, under Texas' old county inspection law. He cut trail herds coming up from the south and heading for Dodge City and beyond over the old Western Trail. For a time, Sam Hill was a Texas Ranger.

As did many stockmen of that era, Sam Hill began to feel that he was hemmed in. His first move was in 1902, when he settled on school land in Kerr County. The Guadalupe River headed on this land.

The Founding of Tierra Alta

Five years later, in July, 1907, the still unpretentious Hill outfit again moved westward, taking root on what later became the Tierra Alta ranch

along the line of Schleicher and Tom Green counties. The headquarters were about 35 miles southeast of San Angelo and about 18 miles southeast of Christoval.

Tierra Alta contained nearly 12 sections and additional pasturage generally was leased. When it really got to going, the Hills ran about 400 registered and 200 grade Aberdeen-Angus cattle, 1,500 Rambouillet sheep and 1,000 Angora goats.

An Ideal Partnership

You can't tell the Will Hill story without getting a lot of Sam Hill in it. The father did a good turn though when he didn't name the son Sam, Junior.

Will Hill had much of his father's loyalty to people and things he believed in. He was a milder man in both speech and action, and more of a perfectionist in his daily work. His thoroughness is well illustrated in the records of the cattle operations, most of which he kept himself.

Will Hill was skilled in carpentry and farm buildings, and read and absorbed the better writings on cattle nutrition. He knew what feeds were necessary to obtain maximum development, depending largely on grass, but adding cottonseed cake and oats in the winter.

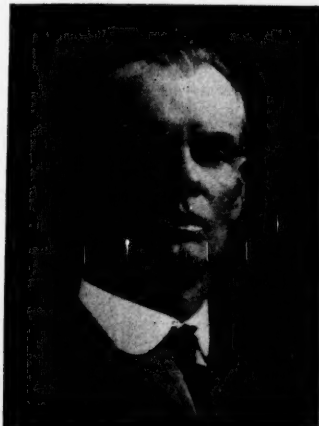
The public eye actually saw them best through the firm name—"Sam H. Hill & Son". Will Hill was perfectly satisfied that the spotlight centered on the "Sam H.", and that the "& Son" was background.

Sam Hill was a doer, a joiner, a front man. And he had plenty on the ball for such a role. Often he would be among the first you would run across around the Legislature in Austin, Congress in Washington, or a meeting anywhere the interests of the cattle, sheep and goat raisers were at stake. Again you would find him in thorough enjoyment at a lonely cow or sheep camp along one of the Conchos or the Guadalupe.

Someone had to stay and run the ranch; there would be Will Hill.

Gave Credit to Will

Be it said to the elder Hill's credit that he was proud of his son, and he



Will H. Hill
A portrait taken about 1925.

would go out of his way to correct someone who intimated that "Sam" was the whole show.

A clipping from a May, 1916, issue of the San Angelo Standard gives a good write-up of Tierra Alta. The reporter wrote: "Sam H. Hill gives all the credit for what has been accomplished on the Schleicher County ranch to his son, William H. Hill. 'Will's the purebred man; I'm still a longhorn,' is about the way Sam Hill expresses it."

The Aberdeen-Angus Journal of February 10, 1930, announced Sam Hill's retirement from active ranch operations and the division of the Hill holdings between his son, Will, and his son-in-law, Henry P. Malloy. Quoting the Journal: "Mr. Hill says the success he has made as a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, sheep and goats, has been due to the ability of his son, Will, to handle the business."

Many similar statements by Sam Hill could be cited. For instance, "Will picked them," having reference to the foundation of the Hill sheep on importations from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and the selection of does from the Prentice, Davis and Ward flocks which started their registered Angora holdings.

Sam Hill On the Go

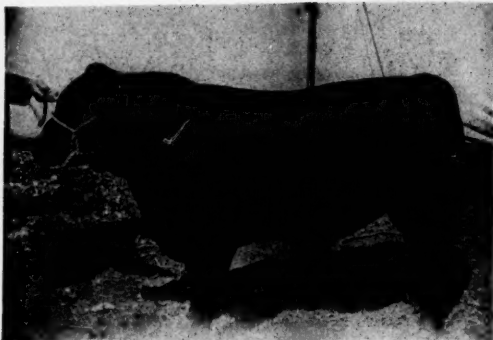
In time, Sam Hill had so many other interests that he found it necessary to spend a good deal of his time in San Angelo. However, he usually would be on the ranch over the week ends.

Both Sam and Will Hill believed in the principle of the producer marketing his own product in an orderly manner. C. C. Walsh said Sam Hill was the first to subscribe his name to the stockholders' list and the first to turn in his check (\$1,000) toward the launching in 1909 of the Wool Growers Central Storage Company. Mr. Hill, for many years, was both a director and first vice president of this organization that had so much to do with making San Angelo the wool and mohair capital of Texas. Will Hill also served on its board of directors.

Sam Hill was a long-time director of the Central National Bank of San Angelo, also area representative for livestock and ranch loans of the Drovers National Bank of Kansas City, and president of the Hill Commission Company.

The elder Hill was a crusader for the eradication of wolves and coyotes, predators so bad in West Texas that sheep

Coupon of Tierra Alta, first senior calf at the 1918 International at Chicago.



and goats then could not be turned loose on the range. He instigated the pressure the late Senator Morris Sheppard put on the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey which resulted in 1914 in its placing six hunters and trappers in the Texas sheep and goat country. Mr. Hill supervised their activities without pay until the work was reorganized under C. R. Landon, still leader of predatory animal activities in Texas, in 1915. With a pack of Walker hounds, Will Hill also gave predators on Tierra Alta a fit.

Will Hill also would assemble background facts and figures and his father would present them. No telling how many trips Sam Hill made to Austin or how many letters and telegrams he sent before the wolf-coyote bounty bill was passed and the clean-up of sheep scabies was made mandatory with State aid; or to Washington in the interest of a refund of excess profits made by the government on World War I wool clips.

Largely through Sam Hill's "vim and vigor", the Texas Legislature, in 1931, passed an appropriation to establish the present veterinary laboratory at the range experimental unit between Sonora and Rocksprings of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. I was in Austin at the time; it was the last time I recall seeing him.

Both Hills took a deep interest in civic and governmental affairs. With candidates for a political office, as with local and national issues, neither "rode the fence"—neither ever tried.

They were staunch supporters of Texas' educational institutions, especially

the A. & M. College of Texas and the Texas Technological College. Along with many other West Texans, the Hills participated in the movement that resulted in the establishment of Texas Tech at Lubbock. Their two herdsmen and show fitters in the heyday of Tierra Alta were A. & M. graduates, Frank N. McMillan from 1912 to 1916, and Henry P. Malloy from 1921 until the registered herd was dispersed. Their early bull purchases from "above" the quarantine line were brought by A. & M. to be inoculated against tick fever.

All the Hills have a good sense of humor. About 1911 or 1912, Sam Hill placed an advertisement in the San Angelo papers on 200 Rambouillet rams he had for sale. After seriously extolling the merits of these particular rams, the advertisement concluded: "Will sell to right parties on six months time, or will trade for anything but old automobiles and watches."

Even Sam Hill couldn't beat the Grim Reaper. He died June 12, 1933, at the age of 74, at the ranch home.

Tierra Alta Angus

Sam and Will Hill established their Angus foundation in 1901 while still operating the stock farm in Travis County.

The Hills bought three cows with heifer calves at foot and a yearling bull from Ben T. Cable, who had a good herd near San Antonio. The bull, Leon Bonnie, had been first prize bull calf at the 1900 International Fair in San Antonio.

Repeatedly, Will Hill said he went

(Continued on Page 44)

Left—The Sam H. Hill & Son outfit on the move in 1907 from Kerr County to the Tierra Alta ranch on the line of Schleicher and Tom Green Counties. Will Hill was in the lead wagon. Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hill were in the buggy. Right—Will H. Hill with a buck he had killed. This picture was taken about 1930. On the right is the old Tierra Alta postoffice. At the left is part of the Sam H. Hill ranch home.





Bryan Hunt's herd of commercial Aberdeen-Angus carries good flesh despite the unusually dry condition of the range.

Southwestern Cattlemen Find the Hardy Blacks Profitable

By LLOYD D. MILLER, Director of Information, American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association

MORE and more livestock producers throughout the Southwestern states are looking for the fast growing Aberdeen-Angus breed to increase the profits from their purebred and commercial cattle operations. The last decade covers a period of rapid expansion and stepped up interest in the Blacks, especially in the Southwest which is so well suited to beef cattle production.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle have proved their hardiness. During times of unusual drouth or abrupt changes in temperature, the hardy Blacks have stood the test to attain growing popularity. Heifers bred to Angus bulls calve at early ages with little trouble, and large calf crops are common. Resistance of Angus to cancer eye and pinkeye alone has sold many ranchers and farmers on the breed.

Among the older commercial herds in Sutton County, Texas, is the one owned by Mrs. C. E. Stites of Sonora, who is carrying on with the ranch operation her late husband started more than 20 years ago. Angus cattle have always played an important role in the livestock program of the Stites ranch. Mrs. Stites increases the quality of her herd by using registered Angus bulls. She constantly culls, keeping her herd down to approximately 100 head. The calves usually bring a 1 to 2-cent premium over the going price.

Her daughter, Miss Annella Stites also owns and operates a ranch in the same locality. "I had another breed of beef cattle on my ranch until last year," said Miss Stites, "but we had so much trouble with pinkeye we sold them all and changed to Angus. The resistance of Angus to this disease is certainly a big help to the rancher."

In visiting the Stites' ranches, it was

notable that nearly every cow had a thrifty, rugged doddie calf at its side. "This year we have a 97 per cent calf crop," reported Miss Stites, explaining that large calf crops are not uncommon for Angus. In addition to the cattle, the Stites ranch keeps about 600 ewes.

Another Angus enthusiast is Alfred Schwiening who ranches in Sutton County and also is the mayor of Sonora. To offset the effects of the dry weather which was holding back the grass at the time of the Sutton County visit, Mr. Schwiening was creep feeding his excellent calf crop. When asked what his calf crop percentage figured, the rancher pointed out that he had 140 calves, four dry cows, and two barren cows which amounted to a strong 95 per cent calf crop.

Mr. Schwiening is a stickler for using good quality bulls. He is willing to travel outside the state if necessary in his search for the kind of bulls it takes to produce good rugged calves. "This is one place the cattleman can't afford to hold back if it takes another three, four or five hundred dollars to buy the bull you want," remarked Mr. Schwiening. "When we sell a calf or a cow, they go over the scales. I want the pounds as well as the quality."

For the past 14 years, Mr. Schwiening has always sold his heifers for a premium price. His policy of buying good bulls has paid off.

In a survey made by the national association last year, one of the important points stressed by rangemen who favored Angus is their natural ability to resist cancer eye. While Angus cattle are not troubled with cancer eye, U. S. D. A. scientists say this eye tumor appears to be somewhat more prevalent in

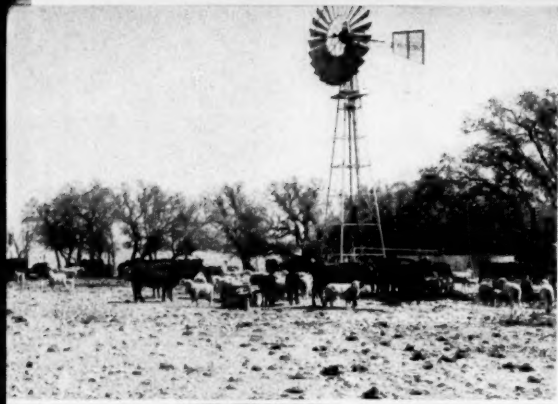
the West and Southwest than elsewhere in the United States although it may be seen in all parts of the country.

W. F. "Jimmie" West of Eldorado, who originally owned in partnership 208 cows of another breed, has sold out and is building a Black herd. Cancer eye caused the switch. "If you have as many as 150 cows eight years old of the other breeds we formerly were handling, you can plan to lose 10 to 12 head with cancer eye," states Mr. West. "That is the reason we changed to Angus."


Another disease, pinkeye or infectious keratitis, seldom bothers Angus producers. While the Blacks are known to get pinkeye, they seem to have a natural immunity or resistance to the disease and it seldom leaves this beef breed with any serious effects.

An important profitable characteristic of Angus stressed by range cattlemen and more or less taken for granted by purebred breeders is their natural hornlessness. Aberdeen-Angus is the only truly polled breed in existence. And Angus cattle have the prepotency to transmit this characteristic to 95 per cent or more of their offspring if Angus bulls are mated with the British horned beef breeds.


"Prices on both horned fat and feeder cattle are usually docked 25 cents per hundredweight on the market," states Ray L. Cuff of the National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board. "This preventable dock of at least \$50 to \$60 per carload is stiff, but justifiable. When cattle growers realize that they, themselves, are paying the bruise bill, they will get the horns off their commercial cattle. Horns surely are the cattleman's most costly decorations. From a marketing or feeder's viewpoint, there is little that



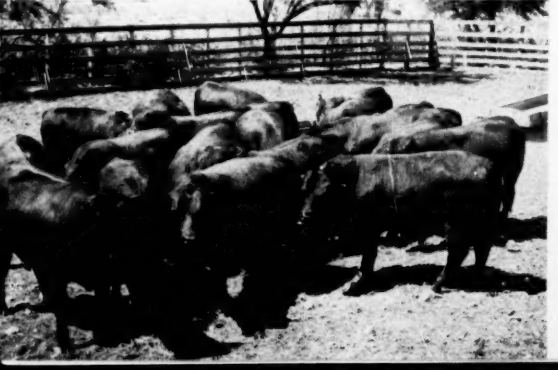
Sheep and Angus run together on the ranch of Mrs. C. E. Stites. Hornless Angus do not injure the sheep at the water trough.



A 97 per cent calf crop is reported by Miss Annella Stites who operates a ranch near Sonora. Drouth conditions this year delayed the grass.



These two-year-old heifers are part of the Shahan commercial Angus herd.



A group of registered bulls at the Shahan Angus Ranch.

can be said in favor of horns. Horns do hook profits."

With Angus cattle, there is no loss in weight due to dehorning, no bleeding, no screw worm or maggot infestations, and no death loss from horn wounds.

James T. "Happy" Shahan of Brackettville, Texas, runs around 950 commercial Angus cows in addition to 100 head of registered cows. His ranch is approximately 30 miles from the Mexican border. "Angus are much better rustlers in this country," said Mr. Shahan, "despite the theory of the old timers who never had the opportunity to make any comparisons. Within the past two years, six men in this county have started using Angus bulls on other breeds of cows. Recently I had an opportunity to travel through the coastal area with cattlemen handling other beef breeds. They had to admit that the Angus we saw carried the most flesh. I like Angus because they take less labor, less doctoring, etc."

C. E. Wardlaw of Wardlaw Brothers, Del Rio, Texas, bought 100 heifers from Happy Shahan in 1944 and lost two head. From the 98 remaining females he got 96 calves.

"We run our cows with the sheep," stated Mr. Wardlaw. "At one time when we were running another breed, we had 3,000 cows. We found that horned cows will tear up sheep, especially around water tanks. They will stick a horn under a sheep's belly and rip it wide open."

Another rancher in the Del Rio area, L. Rust, who is also president of the Del Rio National Bank, started with his first Angus some 15 years ago after more than 25 years' experience with another breed. In explaining his reason for changing to the Blacks, Mr. Rust said, "We have very bright sunshine in this part of Texas which brings on eye troubles to some breeds of beef cattle. Prior to my changing to Angus, I had doctoring as many as 200 cows at a time. Our men now don't even carry ropes.

"We formerly would gather all of the cows with eye infections and place them in one trap. The traps would be grazed down and it seems like our men were busy all the time doctoring cattle," Mr. Rust continued. "It is important that the younger men coming up in the cattle business today consider well the merits of the Blacks. My own son now has 300 head and could sell more Angus bulls than he can supply. In this area, where there are many small ranches along with the larger spreads, these small ranchers are using Angus bulls on other breeds of cows to turn their herds Black.

"Today we are ranching on \$25- to \$30-per-acre land which formerly cost about \$2 an acre. We have to take better care of our stock to pay interest on capital investment. You can keep a good animal for about the same cost and also have pride in your herd."

Championship High School Rodeo Attracts 184 Contestants

A TOTAL of 184 contestants have entered the fifth annual State Championship High School Rodeo to be held at Hallettsville, Texas, June 21-23. These include 130 ropers, 38 bronc riders, 24 bulldoggers and 17 cutting horse contestants in the boys' events, and 23 clover leaf barrel racers, 11 cutting horse riders and 22 contestants in the Queen's race in the girls' events.

Murdo Mackenzie, Scotsman, Makes Cattle History in Western World



Was Fifth President of Association



By MARY WHATLEY CLARKE

The author wishes to express appreciation to C. L. Douglas, author of "Cattle Kings", and to M. Riordan, author of "Murdo Mackenzie—Range King", for much valuable information used in this story.

THERE was a mutual admiration between the late President Teddy Roosevelt and Murdo Mackenzie, early-day range king of the Matador in the Panhandle of Texas. Perhaps it was because both were square-jawed, clear-eyed individuals, with the will power and vigor to do things, instead of dream them.

The paths of these two magnetic characters crossed several times, and each had a strong admiration and respect for the other. In his book, "A Book Lover's Holidays in the Open", Roosevelt wrote of his Texas ranchman friend:

"During my term as president he was, on the whole, the most influential of the western cattlegrowers. He was a leader of the far-seeing, enlightened element. He was a most powerful supporter of the government in the fight for the conservation of our national resources for the obligation without waste of our forests and pastures, for honest treatment of everybody and for the shaping of governmental policy in the interest of the small settler—the home maker."

Mackenzie likewise complimented his nationally-great friend in a most typical manner. He once pointed out the picture of Lomand Lad, a fine bull, hanging on the office wall, and remarked: "Look at that head." Then swinging around in his chair, he pointed to a picture of Roosevelt. "Look at that head," he repeated. "Do you see the resemblance? Both heads have the same squareness and force of character. I want to buy and use on the Matador, bulls with heads just like that." His continuous search for good heads was the secret in breeding fine cattle on the Matador and elsewhere.

Mackenzie was the fifth president of Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association and his rugged individuality, keen mind and canny judgment made him a president of outstanding influence and prestige. The Association flourished under his able leadership. He served from 1901 to 1903.

"It is impossible for me to express in words my appreciation of the honor you have done me," he said upon his election. "Coming to me entirely unsolicited, I think the more of it, and there is nothing in my power that will be left undone to serve you to the best of my ability."

In 1902 President Mackenzie reported the membership of the Association to be 1,300, and said that stealing was on the decrease. "We think the Association and public are to be congratulated upon the fact that in large districts of this country there are no cases of cattle stealing and the depredations have been reduced to a minimum," he said, adding, "undoubtedly the vigilance of the Association had much to do in bringing about this condition, producing greater security against depredations upon the property of others than has been enjoyed at any previous time."

"I want to impress upon the cattlemen of Texas that this Association is not a large cattlemen's association, it is just as much for the man who owns 10 head as the man who owns 10,000 to 30,000," he stressed. "What we try to do is to keep down stealing, and in doing this the small owner gets just the same benefits as the large one. I never found in all my experience, where a thief let an opportunity go past just because the animal belonged to a poor man. In fact, when a thief finds that a poor man is not a member, he feels safe in stealing his cattle because he

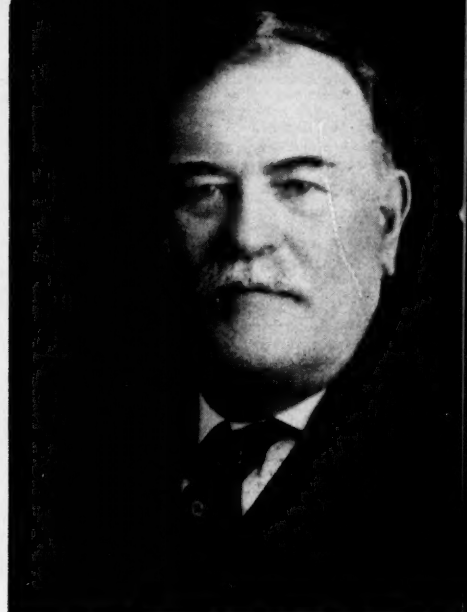
thinks our inspectors won't interfere with him. If you want the crop of thieves to get shorter, then join the Association and get your neighbors to do likewise," he warned cattlemen. "The thieves are afraid of our inspectors and more than anything else they are afraid of the Association prosecutions, in which our attorneys have rendered valuable assistance."

In his book, "Cattle Kings of Texas," C. L. Douglas says: "As long as cattle roam the range, the name of Murdo Mackenzie and the Matador will be synonymous," concluding, "in fact, the Matador might well be called the Mackenzie—and any old-time cowhand would know exactly what it meant."

Not only are the names of Mackenzie and the Matador synonymous, but their history likewise. And what history—zestfully made and fully lived to the hilt. This vigorous Scot was too full of energy, enthusiasm and the love of life to do anything half-heartedly. He gave the best he had, or he did not give.

Mackenzie was born near Tain, in the Highlands of Scotland, in 1850. He was the second of 11 children. How he happened to come across the ocean from his native heather-covered land, to far-away Texas, is another one of life's true adventures. Yet life during his colorful, pioneering era was full of adventures for those who sought them. Mackenzie sought and found them, and made cattle history on two continents.

Perhaps his canny nature would make you believe that he was seeking opportunities alone, but don't believe it. His heart was the adventurous, ever seeking kind, and the new world across the sea, with its vast open ranges, called to him and he heard the cry. At first there was a gentle stirring in his breast, then it became a rumble. The light in



Murdo Mackenzie, fifth president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, valiant and popular Scot, who pioneered the cattle industry in the Western World and made cattle history on two continents.

his keen eyes became a fire, and nothing could stop him. Destiny had called and fate intervened. The 35-year-old Scot and his little family were on their way across the Atlantic.

There were other links in this chain that also played a part in Murdo's destiny in the New World. He didn't admit it in his youth, but when he was old and mellow and gave way to the sentiment that had always played a big part in his life, he admitted that perhaps the Gypsies or Romany tribesmen, did have something to do with it—something to do with his coming to the new world.

These roving tribes, also called tinkers, often camped near his boyhood home. They made chairs and carved hornspoons, and while they worked they told wonderful stories of "far-away places with queer sounding names". The lad's eyes filled with wonder and then with longing. Someday he, too, would see the places that they told him about. He liked their songs and music, too, and it was probably from them that he learned to play the fiddle. He brought this beloved instrument with him across the sea and lifted it to his chin as long as there was breath in his massive frame and a light in his eyes.

The gypsies were the boy's only contact with the outside world and he counted the days each year until they returned again and pitched their tents in the familiar grove. Evening after evening he sat about their campfires, listening to their songs and their adventures. Here, then, was born his urge to travel, to see the world, to accomplish things. When the opportunity came, he took it.

Mackenzie loved the violin, and here again he showed his singleness of purpose. It was not easy to pick out the tunes that the gypsies played with such ease. But he did not give up. He struggled along slowly at first, playing the

simple airs in his mother's large kitchen in their farm home on the Balnagown Estate. But after a few months the tunes came easier and from then onward, whether in Scotland, America or South America, Mackenzie found his greatest pleasure and recreation in playing the lilting tunes of his homeland. He played the fiddle for many a dance in Scotland, where friends did the Highland Fling with grace and ease; he played it in Trinidad, Colo., his first home in America; he played it at the Matador, and he played it in his Alamositas ranch home in South America. Sometimes even yet, old-timers close their eyes and catch the echo of its tunes wafted like a cooling breeze across the prairie.

The other link in the chain of fate was his Scottish blood. Both the Prairie Cattle Company, for which he first worked in America, and later the Matador, were owned by Scottish businessmen. It was natural that these shrewd Scots, willing to invest millions of pounds in Texas land and cattle, wanted managers whom they could fully trust and rely upon. Knowing Mackenzie's background and ability, they trusted him implicitly, and felt better about the whole thing, too, because he was also a native of bonnie Scotland. They were delighted when he consented to manage their large ranch holdings.

Mackenzie received his education in Scotland.

After finishing the parish school, where he trudged three miles back and forth to school daily, carrying his own fuel to help heat the room, he entered Tain Academy.

After graduation he served an apprenticeship, without pay, in a law office, but did not like the study of law. Hearing of a vacancy in the Tain bank, he secured this position. Here, again, he served without pay, working in the evenings to pay his living expenses.

He felt his training and the contacts made were sufficient rewards for his efforts.

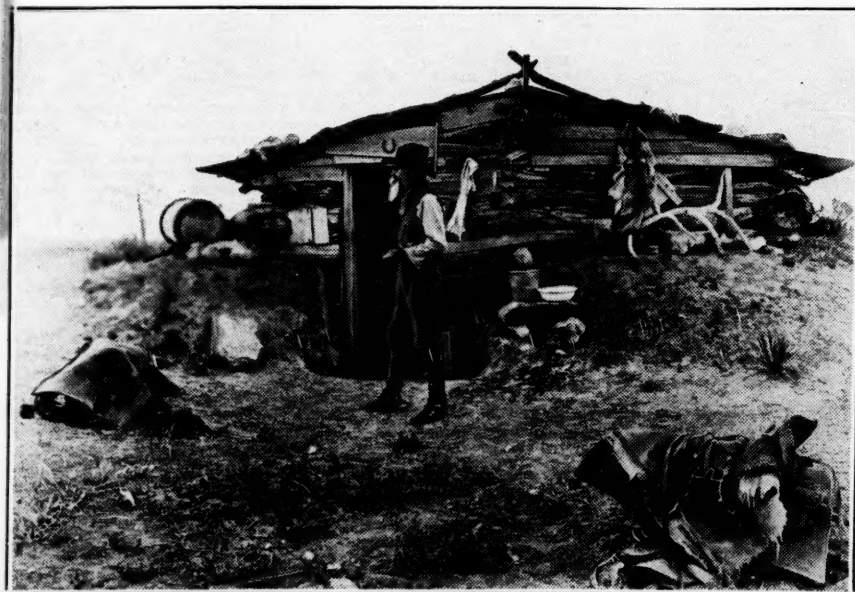
When he left the bank, he became assistant factor or manager on the Balnagown estate of Sir Charles Ross. His first salary was about \$500 per year. This large estate contained 500,000 acres, including a sheep farm stocked with 12,000 sheep, as well as 200 tenant farms and a game preserve of 9,000 acres. Murdo had been born upon this estate and was happy to return there to live.

These were good, steady years. He married his boyhood sweetheart, Isabella MacBain, in 1876 and settled down to rear a family. His salary gradually increased to \$1,200 a year, and they lived comfortably and seemingly content. Yet, as the years slipped by, there was something lacking in the picture. Murdo often had a far-away look in his eyes, and the tunes he played on the fiddle lacked the lilt that he usually put into his music. He was now 35 years of age. Would he ever see those distant places that the roving Romanies described so vividly in song and story?

That same year, it was 1885, a visitor to the Balnagown estate asked Murdo if he would be interested in coming to America to be assistant manager of the Prairie Cattle Company.

This, then, was the answer to the restlessness in his soul—and after going into the proposition thoroughly, the canny Scot accepted the offer. He had been assistant factor 10 years and had risen as high as he could go in this field. He felt that the great cattle country across the sea offered wider opportunities and he believed himself qualified for the work. He had learned much about livestock on the large Scottish estate and he liked the industry. He also had some new ideas of his own

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The founder of the Matadors—Judge Henry H. Campbell, standing before the old dugout which served as the first headquarters for the cattle empire.
—Photo by Erwin E. Smith.

Hunting Texas Wild Boar

By ADAM WILSON, III



The author and two specimens of the Lone Star State's wild boar. The .300-caliber auto-loading rifle did a fine job in anchoring the vicious little porkers.

UNLESS the venomous diamond-backed rattlesnake possesses it, the javelina, peccary, musk hog, or Texas wild boar—as it is variously called—totes the most respected set of dental work in the Great Southwest of the United States. And, needless to mention to Southwesterners, there are many toothy inhabitants worthy of the most wholesome respect roaming over this vast stretch of heights, plains, and valleys.

The javelina, like the majority of our dangerous game animals, is not difficult to handle unless it is in proximity to the hunter; and, like the others, it will seldom make an unprovoked charge. But where is the hunter who can enthusiastically pursue, with the serious intent to bag a certain specimen of our fanged and ill-tempered type of game without sometime finding himself the center of attraction for an enraged animal?

Maybe a hunter will not intend causing the animal any unhappiness, but by giving it a sudden surprise by his near and unannounced approach, or by accidentally coming too near its young, or by firing an improperly placed, burning bullet into its anatomy, he is sure to cause some bristles to raise.

It is the wild pigs' ferociousness, and their uncanny ability to elude their pursuers, which brings them into the category of very interesting and exciting game to hunt.

Find a plot of ground covered with much cacti, lechuguilla, sotol, waist-high prickly pear, surrounded by acres and acres of dense mesquite, black brush, and shinoak, and one has found acres and acres of choice javelina country. Only a few times have I seen the grizzly little bundles of pork showing themselves in an opening larger than a fair-sized saddle blanket—then they were just crossing it.

In most regions, pig hunters are mounted on horseback, accompanied by

their pride and joy—a well-trained pack of hounds, trained for that purpose from the time they were pups. Dogs, green to the reactions of a molested boar, soon find themselves slashed the well-known four ways: "Long, wide, deep, and frequent!" Even the old, experienced hounds bear ugly tusk scars on their sides and flanks. Their ears are always notched and often split up to their heads. It is those marks, however, that indicate good hog hounds—dogs which have learned the hard way which end of a hog to respect and how to protect their own ends during an attack.

Owners of high-blooded varmint hounds generally bluntly refuse to expose their packs to the dagger-sharp tusks of the porkers—that is, of course, if the dogs have not been raised in a pig country.

A neighbor of mine, desiring a couple of panther-skin rugs for his floor, loaded his prized pack of varmint hounds in a trailer and headed for the wilds of the Texas Big Bend area. Before this trip,



Even a young boar sports a set of dental work respected by man and beast.

none of his dogs had ever seen a javelina, and the sight or scent of the bristly creatures interested them not in the least after they got the first whiff of a panther track.

Hound-like, they tuned up long and loud as the kitty scent filled their nostrils. It was beautiful music to any hound lover's ears, as they topped out over the ridges and spilled over into the canyons—but not for long! The rhythmic strains of their clear voices soon changed to whimpers and groans of discomfort. Javelinas, coming from all points, it seemed, intercepted the chase and proceeded to scatter the bawling intruders of their domain in every direction—except the way the big cat went. Every attempted run made by the panther hunters was broken up by the pigs, who would come with popping teeth and raised bristles.

Luckily, my friend brought back home as many dogs as he took into the peccary-infested territory. Several, however, bore gapping and almost fatal wounds as a result of their encounters with the "new varmint". Especially when the pugnacious critters run in droves of 40 or 50, they are a nuisance to all varmint dog-runners, and have been responsible for the escape of many panthers, wolves, and bears.

The mounted hunter urges his pig-trained pack to bring the quarry to bay. Bayed javelinas! A stirring scene of action which is truly a sight to witness. The wild swine usually take refuge in a thicket or against a ledge—every set of teeth cracking like machine gun fire. Yapping of excited hounds vibrate one's eardrums. Nervous horses pull at their bits. Hunters' hearts pound. If a dog circles around too close, chances are good that an old sow or boar will dart out and leave exposed dog flesh. From his mount, the hunter can ease up where a shot can be gotten off with little dif-

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The National Cattle Trail

By FLOYD BENJAMIN STREETER

IN one decade the westward extension of the settlements and the state tick laws forced the main line of the Texas cattle trail from the Missouri border to western Kansas, and the cattle market shifted from Westport to Dodge City, where it remained until 1883, when an amended quarantine law moved the deadline westward, leaving only a narrow strip near the Colorado boundary open to "through" cattle.

About that time a company leased the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands in the Indian Territory. The lease extended west to the Texas Panhandle and took in trails that had been used by Texas drovers for twenty years. The lessees fenced the tract and this blocked the trails.¹ The cattle journals blamed the railroads for this action.² As one of them put it, "That was a smart scheme of a railroad corporation which resulted in the closing of the great cattle trails over which the thousands of cattle were annually driven north. A company which had no other capital than gall leased a strip of the Indian Territory for grazing purposes for five years. It had no intention of stocking the range and had no means to stock with. It then took steps to prevent the cattle being driven over the leased lands, which would result in requiring the Texas cattle growers to ship by rail."³

The closing of the trails caused the cattle interests to look to the Federal Government for help. While the bill changing the quarantine line was still before the Kansas legislature the *Ford County Globe*, published at Dodge City, pointed out the need of a trail, established by a state or the Federal government, with well defined limits over which the Texas man could drive his herds and the rights and interests of both the drover and the local stockman be protected.⁴ Citizens of Dodge City asked the Federal Government to open a national highway twelve miles wide from that place south through the Indian Territory, to be used as a cattle trail.⁵ After the leaseholders fenced the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands a memorial was presented to the Texas legislature praying that body to release the cattlemen from this embargo and asking the members to instruct the state's representatives in Congress to use their utmost influence to have the trail to Dodge City reopened and designated as a national highway.⁶

The agitation for a national trail grew in volume and intensity through 1884. The livestock journals in the range country discussed this subject at length.⁷ The discussion revealed a clash of interests between cattle growers of southern Texas and those in the Panhandle, Indian Territory, and the states and territories to the north and northwest. The ranchers of southern Texas were strong

for a national trail and felt that without this outlet to market they faced economic ruin. The stockmen north of the Red River had enjoyed a good market and had gone to considerable expense to grade up their herds, and were in favor of a trail only if it was established by the national government with duly defined boundaries and rigid penalties for any deviation from the designated path. Besides the loss from Texas fever, the occupants of the northern range opposed the annual drive of southern cattle on other grounds. First, these animals provided competition on the market. Second, they ate out the grass needed by their cattle. Third, the contact tended to depreciate the breed of their cattle due to the fact the Texas bulls intermingled with their cows.⁸

Early in the spring the *Kansas Cowboy*, published at Dodge City, urged the stock associations about to meet at Sidney and Dodge City to ask Congress to establish a trail from Texas to Dakota through the Indian Territory, Kansas and Nebraska, pointing out that the Lone Star men were taking steps to make the trail a reality and should have the cooperation of the rangemen north of the Red River.⁹ The Western Kansas Stock Grower's Association, which met at Dodge City on April 26, 1884, used a unique means to gain this end. The members went on record against the driving of Texas cattle through the state, hoping this action would influence Congress to establish a trail.¹⁰

The national convention of cattlemen, held at St. Louis in November, devoted a lot of time and words to this subject. Col. Robert D. Hunter, a livestock commission man and pioneer trail driver, was projector of this convention and its success was due in a large measure to him. This was one of the grandest gatherings of knights of the range on record. It was the largest convention in point of numbers, exclusive of presidential nominating conventions, that had met in the city. Almost every state in the Union was represented. Thirteen hundred and sixty-five delegates were admitted to the floor as accredited representatives of cattle states and seventy-seven cattle associations, and at least a thousand others were in attendance. The brains and wealth of the industry were there and every branch of beef production was represented.

St. Louis outdid herself in bidding welcome to the bronzed veterans of the plains. Her streets were elaborately decorated with flags and bunting by day and with gas and electric lights by night. She reproduced the magnificent pageant of the Mackerel Brigade upon the streets at night and turned out the fire and military departments to parade before Convention Hall in the day time.

The first meeting opened at 11 o'clock Monday forenoon, November 17. By 9 o'clock the hall had begun to fill and all the delegations were in their places by a few minutes before time for opening, fully 2,500 people being present. At 11

o'clock the band played a selection which was applauded vociferously by the audience. At its conclusion Colonel Hunter stepped to the speaker's stand and rapped the convention to order with a horn gavel made for the occasion. After a few words of welcome, he introduced Major C. C. Rainwater of St. Louis as temporary chairman and Thomas Sturgis of Wyoming as temporary secretary. Then officers of the permanent organization were elected as follows: John L. Routt of Colorado, president; M. N. Curtis of New York, first vice president; and Amos T. Atwater of St. Louis, secretary.

The Texas delegation decided in advance to press for a national trail and ask for nothing else. On the third day Judge J. A. Carroll of Denton offered a resolution asking the convention to memorialize Congress for appropriate legislation to establish and maintain a national stock trail from the Red River to the Canadian boundary and provide for the appointment of a committee of nine to prepare and present the memorial to that body. The president referred the resolution to the committee on resolutions, which started a spirited debate on the attitude of that committee toward a trail; the convention sustained the president. The following day the committee reported the resolution back with the unanimous recommendation that it be adopted. There was more debate and then the resolution was adopted. While the convention did not recommend the route of the trail, it referred a resolution to the committee of nine recommending that the width should not exceed six miles at any point and that it should be contracted to "one hundred feet at convenient points in order that by bridges, arches or other devices, herds of cattle liable to contract splenic or Texas fever may be safely crossed over any natural highways or live stock trails."¹¹

The committee of nine went to Washington in December¹² where they remained a month, laying the memorial before Congress and working for the desired legislation. On their return home they issued a circular setting forth reasons why the trail should be established and recommending that the Fort Griffin and Dodge City Trail should be followed as far as practicable. This paper was circulated among the leading cattle growers, Congressmen, state legislators and cattle conventions.¹³

The advocates planned to ask Congress to set aside a strip of land through the public domain in Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota and to secure the action necessary to reserve lands for this purpose in the Indian Territory and Texas. Because of the hostile attitude of the Kansas delegation at the St. Louis convention and of the Kansas Legislature in 1885, it was deemed advisable to locate the trail in Colorado along the western boundary of Kansas. The proposed trail would leave the Fort Griffin and Dodge

¹Kansas City Price Current, quoted in *Ford County Globe*, January 29, 1884.

²Ibid.

³Trinidad News, quoted in *Ford County Globe*, April 1, 1884.

⁴January 16, 1885.

⁵Topoka Commonwealth, quoted in *Ford County Globe*, January 20, 1885.

⁶Ford County Globe, January 29, 1884.

⁷See *Texas Live Stock Journal*, December 13, 1884; *Kansas City Live Stock Record*, November 13, 1884; *Kansas Cowboy*, (Dodge City), July 5, 1884.

⁸Joseph Nimmo, *Report on Range and Ranch Cattle Traffic*, 48th Cong., 2d sess., House Executive Document 267 (Washington, 1885), p. 35.

⁹Quoted in *Ford County Globe*, March 25, 1884.

¹⁰Globe Live Stock Journal, July 22, 1884.

¹¹Mrs. Augustus Wilson, *Memorial Sketch of the First National Convention of Cattlemen* (St. Louis: Joseph G. McCoy, 1885), pp. 25-29, 33-37.

¹²*Texas Live Stock Journal*, December 13, 1884.

¹³*Kansas City Live Stock Record*, January 22, 1885.

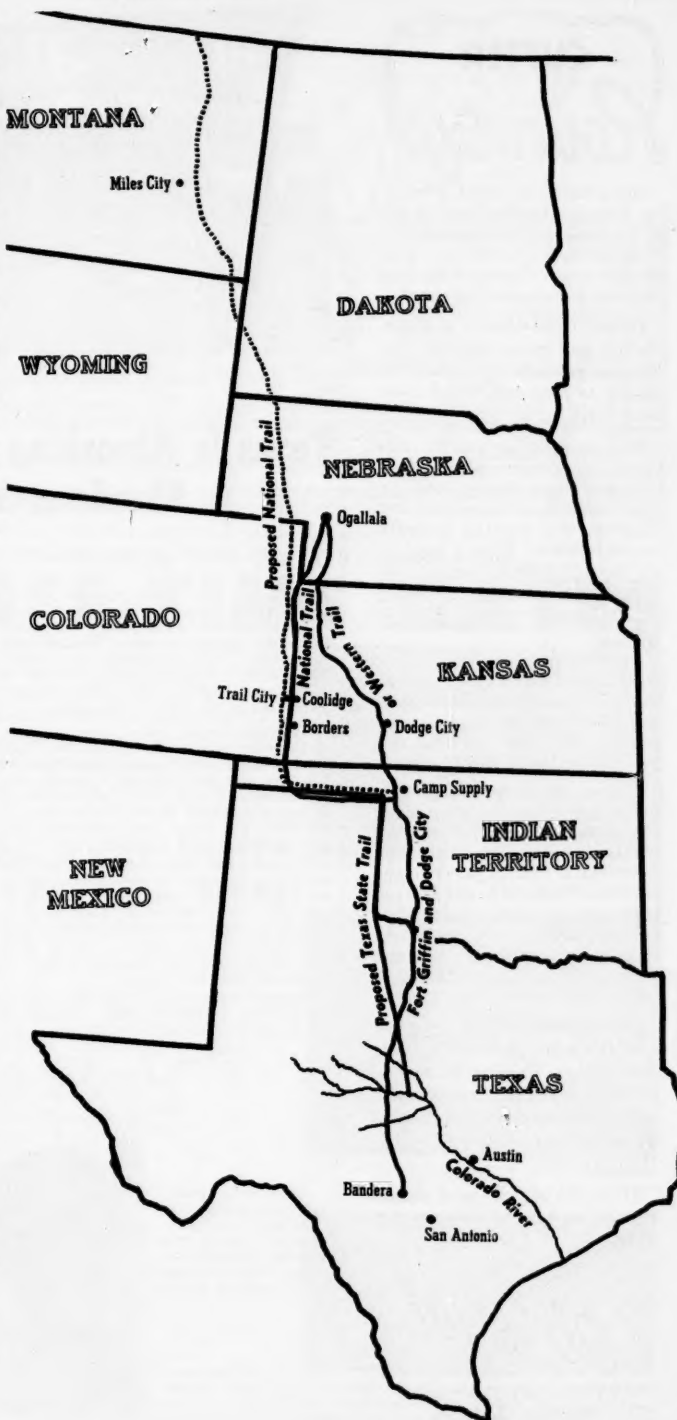
City Trail west of Camp Supply, run west through the Neutral Strip, follow Range 41 north along the eastern Colorado line; then run in a northwesterly direction through western Nebraska, a corner of Dakota and Wyoming, and across Montana east of Miles City.¹⁴ The promoters maintained that there would be less danger of Texas fever by this route than on the Fort Griffin and Dodge City Trail, frequently called the Western Trail, for the reason that it would be located on higher ground. The natural water supply would be insufficient but it was believed the sinking of artesian wells would overcome this difficulty. The land the government was asked to donate began at the southern border of Colorado and extended to the Canadian line and comprised a strip 690 miles in length, with an area of 1,324,800 acres. The value of the land was small because most of it consisted of range land used chiefly for grazing purposes, though the total cost of the trail was estimated at a million dollars. Even so, the land asked for would constitute only 2.78 per cent of the total number of acres granted to and patented by the railroad companies.¹⁵

On January 7, 1885, Representative James F. Miller of Texas introduced a bill in the lower house of Congress which was read twice and referred to the committee on commerce.¹⁶ This bill authorized the appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of three commissioners who were to lay out and establish a live stock trail which was to begin at the Red River near the one hundredth meridian and run in a northerly and westerly direction through the Indian Territory to the southwestern corner of Kansas, following the Fort Griffin and Dodge City Trail as far as practicable; thence over unappropriated public lands in a northerly direction to the Canadian boundary. The trail was not to exceed six miles in width and the grazing grounds to be twelve miles square. The public lands used for the trail were to be withheld from sale or settlement for a period of ten years. Ten thousand dollars were appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Act.¹⁷

Senator Richard Coke of Texas introduced a companion bill in the upper chamber which was read twice and referred to the committee on commerce.¹⁸

The Texans supported these bills. One of the first acts of the Texas Legislature was to adopt a joint resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress to "aid in securing the establishment of a national trail for the outlet of Texas cattle".¹⁹ The trail was a leading topic on the agenda of the Texas Live Stock Association, which met at Austin the day the legislature convened. One hundred seventy-five of the 300 members were present. The convention voted to defray the expenses of C. Upson and Henry Warren, members of the committee of nine who had been in Washington for a month in the interests of the trail, and adopted a committee report setting forth the importance of Texas herds reaching a

(Continued on Page 59)



¹⁴See Map.

¹⁵Nimmo, *op. cit.*, p. 24.

¹⁶Congressional Record, 48th Congress, 2d session, p. 811.

¹⁷Appendix 30, Nimmo, *op. cit.*

¹⁸Congressional Record, 48th Cong., 2d. sess., p. 823.

¹⁹General Laws of the State of Texas (Austin: State Printer, 1885), p. 125.



Got a favor to ask of some of you folks this month. First, let me give you some of the background. Pinkeye, we know, results in animal shrinkage. The shrinkage gets worse as the disease progresses.

Gettin' right down to pounds, dollars and cents that are lost because of pinkeye is what I'm aimin' to find out. But I need your help. 2-2-0! 2-5-3!!

Rate of gain per day per animal is usually figured on a herd average. Costs depend, too, on your range conditions and the supplemental feeding formula you're followin'. What I want to get is more definite dope on the rate of loss if pinkeye hits some of your cows — and I hope it doesn't!

Feeder people who have a little more control over animals will be able to figure losses easier than you folks who are rangin' your critters, but give it a try, will you, please, for Ol' Bull?

'Course you know 'cause I've told you so often that when pink-eye starts liftin' dough from your jeans, you can stop it with Cutter Trisulfanol. Usually just two applications from our handy sprayer bottle are all that's needed. Trisulfanol quickly and completely bathes the infected eye tissue and there's little or no irritation to the mucous membrane.

A Trisulfanol plus value is that it's good for healing cuts and gashes. Used it on a wire cut my pet saddle horse got the other day, and the cut healed up as nice as anything. No infection at all.

If you can get the loss of weight on your pinkeye animals, send it to me.

See you next month.

Ol' Bull

• Cutter Trade Mark
CUTTER LABORATORIES
Berkeley, California



A group of purebred Angus females on the Alford ranch near Paris, Texas.

Texas Is Absorbing Large Quantities of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

By JESS B. ALFORD, President, Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association

ONLY a few years ago the words "Texas" and "Longhorn" were practically synonymous; a little later, the synonymy was "Texas" and "Hereford." Today, however, one notices that Texas is absorbing many breeds of cattle—and leading this influx in large quantities is the Aberdeen-Angus.

Aberdeen-Angus were imported into this country some sixty years later than several of the other popular beef breeds, but they are now making a rapid gain in numbers. Today, due to the desire of so many breeders to acquire a start of the "Bonny Blacks," the commercial Angus is bringing a premium.

Breeders like the uniformity and the quick development of the Angus calves, as well as their solid color. Angus do not have to be dehorned; they have no cancer eye and very little pink eye; they have no blistered udders...all of these are outstanding contributing factors in favor of Aberdeen-Angus.

Because the calves are born small, thus eliminating calving trouble, the use of an Angus bull on mixed cattle and pure-

bred of other breeds has become very popular. These calves are uniform in color and better than 95 per cent are born hornless.

The Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association is less than fifteen years old, but it has grown with the breed; from less than one hundred members at the outset, the Texas Association now boasts of nearly seven hundred enthusiastic members! For some time, the Texas Association held only one auction sale per year, but the year 1951 sees five auction sales of registered cattle sponsored by the Association. There will be as many private auctions and three sponsored auction sales of commercial cattle. For instance on June 6th at San Angelo, the Texas Association will sponsor a commercial sale of Angus cattle in which from three thousand to five thousand cows and fifty registered bulls will be sold. At dates to be set in the fall, possibly as many as five thousand feeder calves will be sold at San Angelo, and another sale of several thousand feeder calves will be held at Wichita Falls. Texas is indeed Angus conscious!



Good thick, heavy-set, high quality Angus bulls are produced on many ranches in the Southwest. This is a group on the Alford ranch.



(DESIGN OF 14 AND 16 FOOT 6-PANEL GATE ILLUSTRATED)

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ALUMINUM****LIFE-TIME GATES**

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16'	5	60	\$40.45
16'	6	68	45.55
14'	5	52	36.95
14'	6	59	41.65
12'	5	42	29.95
12'	6	49	33.85
10'	5	39	27.20
10'	6	46	29.85
4'	5	18	11.45
4'	6	21	12.70

* ALL GATES 52" HIGH
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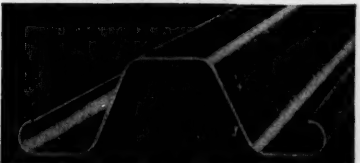
1. Alprodc Co., Inc., Dept. C, Mineral Wells, Tex. (Main Off.)
2. Alprodc Co., Inc., of Indiana, Dept. C, Kempton, Indiana
3. Andrews Mfg. Co., Dept. C, Faribault, Minnesota
4. Armstrong Products, Inc., Box 473C, Ontario, Calif.
5. Atlantic Aluminum Co., Dept. C, Waynesboro, Virginia
6. Cartwright Co., Dept. C, Collierville, Tennessee
7. Dering Industries, Dept. C, Scappoose, Oregon
8. Henry Field Aluminum Prod., Dept. C, Shenandoah, Ia.
9. Marshall Co., Dept. C, 4747 West Colfax, Denver, Colo.
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The Nutritional Diseases That Grow out of the Soil

By DR. J. B. JOHNSTON, *Livestock Specialist*
Bewley Mills, Fort Worth, Texas

HEALTH for our livestock comes from the soil. This fact is self evident when it is pointed out that all our feedstuffs come directly from the soil in the form of plant products.

It is a well established fact that feedstuffs are no richer in vitamins and minerals than the soil upon which it grew.

Soils deficient in available minerals will not produce healthy plants. Crops from such soils do not produce healthy animals; feedstuffs from these soils cannot be expected to maintain the health of our livestock.

Fifty to one hundred years ago this was no problem in America because our soils had these minerals in abundance, and so of course did the plants grown from them and the animals that fed on the plants. But repeated and long-continued cropping has largely wiped out these reserves, except in the newer lands of the west.

Look back into history. Civilization and good health prosper on fertile soil—civilization and good health deteriorate on unfertile soils. This has been demonstrated in many older foreign countries. Consider the rise and fall of nations since the beginning of recorded time. "Go to the ruins of ancient and rich civilizations in Asia Minor, North Africa, or elsewhere." Look at the unpeopled valleys, at the dead and buried cities, and you can decipher there the promise and the prophecy that the law of the soil exhaustion holds in store for all of us. Depleted of humus by constant cropping, land could no longer reward labor and support life, so the people abandoned it. Deserted, it became a desert.

Widespread crop failures are a danger in this country unless farmers turn under more humus, feed the plants the trace elements, as well as the calcium, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium fertilizers.

Our high crop yields are removing from the soil plant nutrients needed in small but essential quantity.

Many farmers are fertilizing their fields heavier and heavier with relatively pure salts of the three basic fertilizers; nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potassium; they are not replacing in most cases the trace elements needed in small amounts that large crops remove from the land.

This factor—the depletion of minerals in the soil—is now known to be responsible for the many diseases and parasites we are having in our livestock today.

Early waves of pioneer settlers, and even the bison they drove before them, unconsciously recognized something of this sort. The pioneers turned their back on the thin, cut-over soils of the Atlantic Seaboard and pushed across the heavy clays of the eastern interior out onto the rich prairie grass-lands, which the bison had always preferred.

Now, with mechanized one-crop farming, we are in danger of producing little but energy-foods (sugars and starches), neglecting the high-protein ration necessary for the best health.

Since the arrival of mechanized methods of farming the average farmer has less animal manure for fertilizing his

land. To keep his yields big, he covers his fields with chemicals. These raw chemicals may or may not produce harmful effects upon humans and animals that consume them. The point is debatable and deserves further study. It is known, however, that chemical treatment of most land is not entirely complete.

Aside from the many products that are still to be named, there are definite essential elements known to be contained in animal manure which are never found in chemical fertilizers.

Up to a few years ago everyone considered cobalt just another ore that miners dig out of the ground for use in industry. They did not know that it was an important food element all mixed up with vitamin B 12, cow manure, and the famous animal protein factor we hear so much about. Cow men had their tussle with this element a few years earlier. On certain lands cattle became anemic, lost weight, dropped in milk production, and in general went to pieces. No disease germs were found. Not even a virus. The solution finally turned out to be the addition of a tiny pinch of cobalt to their feed.

If cobalt, just one of dozens of rare mineral elements ignored a few years ago, now turns out to be so important to the health of our livestock, just what might be the significance of the dozens of other trace minerals whose secrets are now being unraveled with the spectrograph.

Similar to vitamin B 12 are the wonder drugs, known as antibiotics. To my way of thinking, they are not really drugs at all but are natural food elements that may be found in good healthy soil and in the plants growing from that kind of soil.

The first of these antibiotics to be discovered was penicillin. Since the discovery of penicillin, several other antibiotics have been made available. One of the most recent of these is aureomycin, a product which, when added to poultry and livestock feeds, makes chicks, pigs and calves grow faster and enjoy greater health.

There are possibly hundreds of antibiotics and vitamin-like substances yet to be discovered. It is interesting to note that every one of them found to date has come from the soil—Healthy Soil.

Healthy soil is full of organic matter, a variety of major and minor minerals, millions of microscopic organisms and plenty earthworms. If our livestock could eat grains grown upon such soil it is quite possible that they would get in natural form all the minerals, vitamins and antibiotics they need for perfect health. Otherwise they have to be supplied artificially in increasing quantities in our feedstuffs—if our livestock are to maintain the best health.

With the modern scientific tools like the spectrograph, it is now possible to determine what elements are lacking in inferior feedstuffs and soils and what are present in good feedstuffs and soil.

When any single one of these elements is lacking in their ration, life continues at such a feeble rate that the animal is easy prey for parasites or disease.

Is there any reason why these diseases

SUMMER DIET
FOR YOUR LIVESTOCK

Ingredients:

Green Summer Grasses and

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Rich in Minerals and Vitamins

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VIT-A-WAY helps promote

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- ✓ Quicker Profits
- ✓ Better Calf Crop

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GREEN SUMMER GRASSES seldom supply ALL of the minerals your livestock need. The lack of even ONE of the essential minerals may result in nutritional deficiencies or disturbances. . .

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Scientific development of exclusive method (PAT. PEND.) of supplying essential minerals and certain vitamins in a readily available form — makes the use of Minerals, Bone Meal, Trace Elements unnecessary.

For year-round feeding, add VIT-A-WAY to any feed (that does not already contain Vit-A-Way), use with COTTONSEED MEAL and SALT, or mix with about 25% SALT and SEE THE DIFFERENCE YOURSELF.



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After spraying with Esteron 245—mesquite dead, grass encouraged, cattle visible.

Now—you can fight MESQUITE ... and WIN!

You can tackle mesquite with axe, root plow, or even the bulldozer—but the battle is never won. Mesquite comes back for more—taking over valuable range land, crowding out forage grasses, hiding livestock from view in its dense, thorny thickets.

But today—chemical control of mesquite is a proved fact. Results of more than 20 tests run by the Texas Experiment Station in 1950 demonstrated conclusively that Esteron 245 will kill mesquite in addition to many range weeds. Spraying mesquite with Esteron 245 (containing low-volatility esters of 2,4,5-T) can save you time and labor, increase the carrying capacity of your range and give you more livestock production per section. Esteron 245 is adaptable to foliage application, basal bark spraying and stump treatment.

Esteron Brush Killer (a mixture of low-volatility 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D esters) is used for the spraying of mixed stands of woody vegetation.

Your Dow dealer can tell you when mesquite should be sprayed for best results—see him. Airplane sprayers applying Esteron 245 may be in your area very soon.

ESTERON 245

Containing the new, low-volatility ESTERS of 2,4,5-T

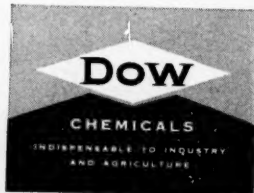
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should plague us today when they apparently did not even exist 40 or 50 years ago? If they were an epidemic disease they would spread like wild fire and we could blame it on a virus. We will never find the answer in a virus if it so happens that the cause is nutrition, and we will never find the answer in nutrition unless we take a good look with modern equipment.

It so happened that slightly over 100 years ago a famous chemist analyzed, to the best of his ability, a human body. He found calcium, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, in addition to water. His crude methods showed the same elements in plants and animals, and he concluded that so long as these elements were replaced in the soil in generous quantities neither plants nor people would suffer from malnutrition.

As is so often the case, the opinion of a noted scientist was accepted as gospel truth by scientists and laymen alike. For practically a century few people had the temerity to question his assumptions. His teachings still dominate practically every classroom where soil chemistry is taught. Some people still praise him as a benefactor of the human race. Others say that his teachings have been and still are responsible for untold sufferings of millions of people whose health has been ruined by deficiencies of minerals in their food, and also for other millions reaching early graves from the same cause. His declaration was one of those dangerous "partial truths".

Calcium, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash are essential, as he claimed, but they are not the whole story. Often, when the application of this dogmatic formula has failed to produce results on a depleted soil, much valuable time has been lost in seeking the explanation in the "balance" between these four elements, instead of in the absence of other elements. It now seems clear that, instead of pointing the way down the highway leading to improvement in health of plants, animals, and people, he guided us into a dangerously narrow by-path from which we are just beginning to emerge.

Regardless of which opinion of him is correct, it is interesting to contrast his four elements of plants—calcium, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash—with the results of analyses of healthy plants made with modern equipment. All the samples contained: calcium, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, manganese, magnesium, iron, copper, zinc, barium, aluminum, strontium, silicon, cobalt, nickel, lead, tin, silver, chromium, sulphur, iodine, molybdenum, and boron.

This listing shows, better than words can express, how far we have progressed in the past hundred years in developing methods and equipment for analyzing materials. Our scientists deserve great credit on this score, instead of being criticized for thinking beyond what is published in the books.

With the various adaptations of the principles of the spectograph, it is possible to determine quickly nearly every element in any sample of soil, food, feed, meat, manure, urine, or fertilizer. A complete knowledge of the elements present in healthy plants and animals, as well as in unhealthy ones, can give us information never before available on how to keep plants and animals in perfect health.

There is also the feeling on the part of many people that since the human race has for centuries eaten certain staple foods produced on our farm soils, and maintained a reasonably satisfactory state of health, it can do the same thing

AGAINST
ANTHRAX
BLACKLEG
MALIGNANT EDEMA
AND SHIPPING FEVER
VACCINATE

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Your best protection against many costly diseases is timely vaccination. *Lederle's* low-cost, reliable and *safe* veterinary biologicals are recognized widely as setting the standard of quality for the Americas. By their early use, diseases in which medicine, if available, is costly and frequently useless, may be avoided.

Among outstanding *Lederle* bacterins and vaccines are:

BLACKLEG-HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) B. H.*
BACTERIN Lederle for protection against both blackleg and shipping fever.

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ANTHRAX SPORE VACCINE No. 3 (CARBOZOO*) Lederle for protection against anthrax in cattle.

HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) Lederle for protection against shipping fever.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS VACCINE (Vacuum-Dried) Lederle to increase resistance against brucellosis.

Lederle biological products for livestock are produced with the same exacting care that is used in producing biological products for human use. Safety, sterility and uniformity are emphasized. Each vaccine, bacterin or antiserum is a *quality* product.

For best management practices and disease-control procedures, consult your veterinarian.

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Animal Industry Section

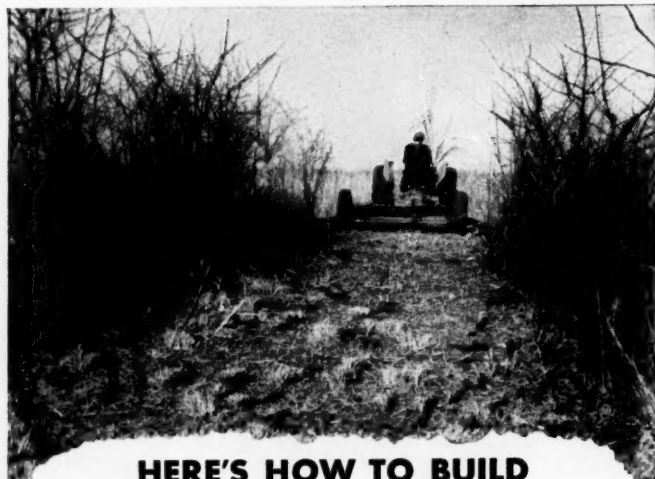
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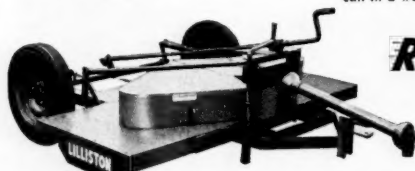
CATTLEMEN throughout the country are replacing old-fashioned, slow mowing equipment with the new Roto-Speed. And here are a few of the reasons: It's *fast*! Operating at high speeds, its whirling rotary blades cut a clean swath 7½ ft. wide. It's *dependable*! Requires no sharpening and only a minimum of routine maintenance. It's *versatile*! Roto-Speed will develop your pasture, cut and shred brush, stalks, stubble, vines, cover crops, etc., to mulch and enrich your land. Roto-Speed's fine chopping and shredding action also destroys hatching places of many harmful insects.

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today. Those who hold this belief try to ascribe the growing rate of degenerative diseases, such as those of the heart, liver, teeth, bones, etc., to causes other than the quality of food.

Many others, however, have become alarmed at the increasing indications of a falling level of national health. These men point out a much higher percentage of military rejections in World War II as compared to World War I; to a greatly increased percentage of hospitalization of the general public; and to a marked rise in the incidence of degenerative diseases, which brings about the need for more hospitals and insane asylums.

For many years, not only in this country but in others, there have been farmers and scientists who recognized the shortcomings of the NPK formula. Their own observations and experience convinced them that really nutritious food or feed cannot be produced from deficient soils, even though they might be liberally supplied with calcium, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash. Such men have made various attempts to improve the health-giving qualities of soil products. Some rely upon adding bacteria-rich humus formed by composting. Others depend upon the addition of numerous minerals. Building up the earthworm population is believed by many to release more minerals from the soil particles. Bio-dynamic farming, which might be termed an advanced form of composting, has received considerable publicity in some sections.

The people who are practicing these "unorthodox" methods of soil treatment seem to be, without exception, enthusiastic about the results they are obtaining. They boast of the better quality and flavor of their crops, and of the improvement in health of animals and humans consuming them. They even make claims of "cures" of degenerative heart troubles and other "deficiency" diseases by diets of these healthful, mineralized foods.

A series of experiments conducted up in the Ozarks the past three and a half years may, in a quiet beneficent way, have a greater effect upon more people in the world than anything since the atomic bomb. Certainly, the experiments have already gone far enough to warrant a definite promise of untold value to the rancher in the future growing of livestock, and to the race of man in the improvement of health. For the rancher, these experiments offer a means of eradicating the dread Bang's disease in cattle, for which neither an effective preventive nor good cure has ever been found. For man, they promise much in the way of cure and prevention of undulant fever and other diseases which now appear to be based on trace element deficiency.

For many years Dr. Ira Allison, 155 Public Square, Springfield, Mo., has been interested in the treatment of nutritional diseases. Over the years he became more and more convinced that a good many of the diseases of modern man are based, primarily, on malnutrition. And a great deal of that malnutrition he was certain was peculiarly enough a "starvation-on-a-full-stomach" type. In other words, he believed that a man might literally be starving even while eating an ample supply of what we might term the "proper foods"—starving because those "proper foods" were being grown on land lacking in the basic elements needed in the human system.

Dr. Allison has worked mostly with Ozark cattle—each herd had Bang's disease. Dr. Allison took samples and had them analyzed with the spectograph. In each sick cow there was a deficiency in

How a bacon-slicing unit helps make your farming more secure



Most shoppers today demand bacon that's sliced. And different shoppers want different grades and prices of bacon—bacon that's packaged many different ways. To provide shoppers with exactly the kind of bacon they want, Armour and Company operates bacon-slicing units, like the one above, in many key cities all over the U.S. And today, this freshly sliced bacon is packaged 33 different ways—in varying grades, styles and weights!

Armour also operates many sausage kitchens, where more than 100 different kinds of sausages are made. And more than 25 different Armour Pantry-Shelf Meals are made in the Armour canned meat kitchens.

By providing shoppers with *quality* products in *great variety*, Armour and Company builds the demand for your farm "raw materials"—helps to make your farming more secure!

How to be your own best customer

Next time you go shopping and notice the Armour name on food products or on soap, remember that the "raw materials" used to make these quality products may have come from your own farm. So try some—start being your own best customer, today!



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for a
stronger
America!

Farmers and railroads are long-time "partners"—in one of the biggest and most vital jobs in America.

The farmer grows the food, the feed, and the fiber so basic to the strength of the nation. The railroads bring the farmer his supplies and equipment—and carry his products wherever they are needed.

And these days, when national rearmament is everybody's biggest job, this "partnership" takes on even greater importance. For, as America's "muscles" get bigger, its appetite for almost everything increases enormously.

American farmers are working to produce the crops that will be needed, come what may. And the American railroads are working with them and with all of industry to move the things the nation needs to keep it prosperous and to keep it strong.



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the trace elements, but those same elements were present in the blood of healthy cows. Milk analysis revealed corresponding deficiencies and so did soil analysis.

Another thing which the experiments revealed was that cows fed salts of the trace elements were immune to the disease even though in constant proximity with the diseased animals.

Dr. Allison knew he had something now. He began to experiment with sick animals with trace element salts and keeping a number of "control" animals to validate his findings. The results were highly gratifying. The sick animals began to respond. Within a few months their blood tests showed a completely negative check for Bang's disease. They were cured.

These experiments indicate: better appetite after this trace mineral feeding for a few weeks; Bang's disease and mastitis disappear after a few months; more milk; lower bacteria count in the milk; increases from 4.4 per cent to 5.4 per cent in butterfat were general; no cystic conditions; bigger and stronger calves; afterbirth promptly removed without artificial aid; much improvement in settling.

Dr. Allison extended his experiments into the realm of human life. The results have been amazing. The same minerals that cure cattle of Bang's disease also rid the human body of undulant fever and other diseases amounting to a list possibly as large as two hundred.

In the meantime, Dr. Francis Pottenger, Jr., North Canyon Boulevard, Monrovia, California, was working along the same line in cooperation with Dr. Allison with the trace elements as a nutritional factor in the treatment of tuberculosis which has won him wide acclaim.

Now let us consider the case of the medical scientist in India who fed large numbers of white rats on diets similar in every respect to those of various groups of natives. This exhaustive experiment showed conclusively that diets which caused deficiency diseases in human beings also caused similar diseases in rats. On the other hand, diets on which human beings enjoyed excellent health also kept rats in equally good health.

That was fine, so far as it went. But if the work had only included complete analyses of all the diets, so that we knew what elements were contained in the foods of the healthiest people, and the healthiest rats, and just how they differed from those producing diseased people and rats, it would go a long way toward solving the problem of maintaining health through adequate nutrition. Also, if we knew the exact mineral content of the soil on which the most healthful food was grown, we doubtless could duplicate it at will.

This is just one of thousands of cases where careful and extensive research was limited in its value because the actual composition of foods, feeds, animals or soils was only partially determined.

In 1939 a new and mysterious disease appeared in a dairy herd in New York state. Similar in some respects to Bang's disease, yet symptoms and blood tests revealed it was not that. Within the next few years, other herds were stricken in the state and by 1946 it began to be reported widely throughout the nation until last year it was known to be found in 37 different states. First attempts to learn what it was failed, and it was dubbed "X-Disease".

A report issued late in 1949 by the McCollum-Pratt Institute of Johns Hopkins

Keeping Eyes on Profits at ROUNDUP RANCH

"The Unhung Rustler"



featuring

"DOC" — Veterinarian
in Hidden Valley

"DAN" — Owner of
Roundup Ranch

"DANNY, Jr." — A
Future Rancher

HI, EDDIE. I WAS AFRAID I'D MISS THE BALL GAME TODAY. SURE SWELL YOU FOLKS COULD GIVE ME A LIFT.

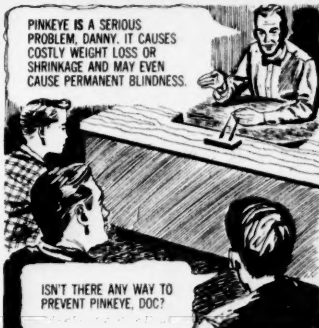
GLAD TO, DANNY. IF I WEREN'T HAVING SO MUCH PINKEYE TROUBLE IN MY HERD, THOUGH, I'D BE ON THAT FISHING TRIP WITH YOUR DAD.



ISN'T
PINKEYE
JUST
SORE
EYES?

A LOT MORE THAN THAT, DANNY. I WANT TO STOP A MINUTE TO SEE DOC ABOUT IT. HE'LL GIVE US THE WHOLE STORY.

PINKEYE IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM, DANNY. IT CAUSES COSTLY WEIGHT LOSS OR SHRINKAGE AND MAY EVEN CAUSE PERMANENT BLINDNESS.



ISN'T THERE ANY WAY TO PREVENT PINKEYE, DOC?

NO, DANNY... TREATMENT IS THE ONLY KNOWN METHOD OF CONTROL. ON ROUNDUP RANCH, YOUR DAD'S BEEN TREATING PINKEYE WITH TRISULFANOL, A SOLUTION OF COMBINED SULFAS. A LOT OF RANCHERS ARE USING IT.



I REMEMBER NOW... THAT'S THE RED STUFF DAD SPRAYS OUT OF A BOTTLE.

THE RED COLORING IS A DYE THAT CIRCLES A TREATED EYE WITH RED, INDICATING THAT THE EYE HAS BEEN TREATED. MORE IMPORTANT, THOUGH, IS THE EFFECT OF THE 3 SULFAS ON THE WIDE RANGE OF GERMS FOUND IN THE INFECTED EYES. A LOT OF MY CLIENTS USE IT ON WOUNDS, TOO, FOR ITS ABILITY TO HANDLE INFECTION AND BECAUSE IT PROMOTES FASTER HEALING.



A FEW DAYS LATER

I SEE YOU'VE GOT A BOTTLE OF TRISULFANOL IN YOUR POCKET, DAD. EXPECTING PINKEYE?

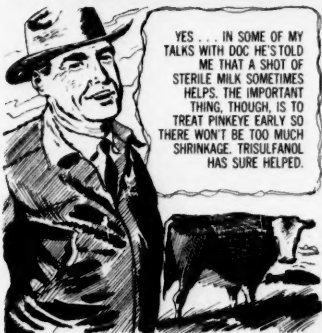


YES, DANNY. IN FACT, THE BOYS JUST FOUND A PINKEYE CASE STARTING. LET'S GO OVER AND TAKE A LOOK.

SEE HOW THE EYE'S BEEN WATERING, DANNY... AND THE INFLAMED EYEBALL AND EYELID. WE'LL SPRAY THE EYE WITH THIS, AND PUT THIS FELLOW BY HIMSELF IN THAT SMALL PASTURE BY THE HOUSE. WE'D BETTER RIDE TWICE A DAY FOR A WHILE UNTIL WE KNOW HOW BAD THIS IS GOING TO BE.



ISN'T THERE ANYTHING ELSE WE CAN DO?



YES... IN SOME OF MY TALKS WITH DOC HE'S TOLD ME THAT A SHOT OF STERILE MILK SOMETIMES HELPS. THE IMPORTANT THING, THOUGH, IS TO TREAT PINKEYE EARLY SO THERE WON'T BE TOO MUCH SHRINKAGE. TRISULFANOL HAS SURE HELPED.

Dan treats Pinkeye (infectious keratitis) with Trisulfanol.®

Trisulfanol contains:

3 sulfas in liquid solution, effective against a wide range of organisms found in clinical Pinkeye.

Anesthetic that immediately soothes irritated eye membrane. Also effective on wounds.

Plus other ingredients that stimulate healing processes and spread the antiseptics over the eye providing constant contact with bacteria. It contains *no oil* to attract dust and irritating foreign particles.

Available from your Cutter supplier in the handy sprayer bottle for one-hand application.



For Pinkeye Treatment use...
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One of a series of educational strips prepared by Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, California, to help stockmen fight DISEASE, the unhung rustler.

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DOVER, DEL.—Dave Greene, owner of the Dave Greene Feed Company here, operates 35 farms in this area. On many of these farms Mr. Greene raises pure-bred and grade Hereford cattle. "We always make sure we have a Tubex syringe with Lentovet handy for fast use on the farms," he says. "We always use Lentovet (penicillin in Tubex cartridges) routinely for shipping fever here."

Bill Shell, supervisor for Mr. Greene, is an enthusiastic booster for Lentovet. He says, "Recently we had two cows with rotten foot. Gave them two shots of Lentovet 600-Suspension on alternate days. It certainly cleared up the trouble in a hurry. Our men like to use Tubex because it's so easy to handle and doesn't need refrigeration. Certainly works on lots of the troubles you run into raising stock."

*Trade Mark

Wyeth Incorporated, Philadelphia 2, Pa.



University in Baltimore tells of the work of a group of eminent American scientists to learn the cause and cure of X-Disease. Their first research, these scientists reported, had been for some infectious agent—virus, bacteria, parasitic fungus—which might cause the disease. But significantly, it was noted that the disease was highly localized in its appearance—it would strike in one herd and not touch cattle in adjoining fields. Furthermore, the disease was not transmitted from one animal to another—not even to a suckling calf brought from a healthy herd to nurse a sick mother. That seemed to rule out a germ disease.

Next, researchers turned to the pastures themselves. Perhaps some toxic weed was to blame. But why in one pasture and not in its neighboring meadow.

Then soil tests were made. Soils where the infection occurred were greatly different from others in the neighborhood. That raised the possibility of nutritional deficiencies as a cause of the disease. Cobalt, copper, manganese and other minerals were fed sick cattle in the possibility the disease might be caused by a mineral deficiency. But the results were negative.

Spectrographic tests were then made of the organs of animals affected and compared with those of healthy cows, and it revealed increases in silver, copper, manganese, molybdenum, thallium, and zinc over the amounts found in healthy cattle.

Accordingly, amounts of these various elements were fed to healthy cattle, one at a time, and molybdenum alone seemed to make the animal ill with the symptoms of X-Disease. The molybdenum content, furthermore, was unusually high in all legumes and grasses grown on the lands where X-Disease was prevalent.

Now what would have brought on molybdenum poisoning? These scientists again sought answers but arrived at no definite conclusions. However, they had some pretty damning evidence which invites further research: "On every farm which had experienced losses from X-Disease, chemical fertilizers had been applied either to pasture or to the land on which the forage was grown—unusually large quantities of superphosphate—unusually large quantities of calcium carbonate limestone—and others," were used.

Were these factors to blame? Frankly, these scientists were uncertain. Further study, they indicated, is needed. But they did say this:

"It is known that overliming a soil greatly alters the availability to plants of the micronutrients present. Thus the available supply of copper, zinc, cobalt, and particularly of manganese and iron may be greatly reduced, while conversely that of molybdenum, vanadium and probably gallium, germanium, thallium and uranium is increased."

In other words, excess use of calcium carbonate limestone and superphosphates throws soils out of balance and appears to be dangerous.

It is believed by many who have watched experimental results, that the same kinds of calcium carbonate limestone, superphosphates and others being used for minerals by many today could cause the same kind of disease as well as many other troubles.

A cow's palate and her many stomachs are her guide to a balanced mineral. Cows are capable mineral chemists. We are coming to realize that the cow, like other animals, is endowed with some uncanny capacities for selecting her minerals. When she selects salt water fish meal and

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Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Secretary, Fort Worth.

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takes it completely, while others like calcium carbonate limestone, superphosphates and other inorganic minerals are disregarded to show her proof of its worthlessness as a mineral, she is demonstrating her capacity as a capable chemist. She is reporting her recognition not only of the high nutritional values of the salt water fish meal in contrast to the low values of the others. We have been slow to recognize the cow as a chemist analyzing her mineral. Her capacity in analyzing what she takes into her body deserves our appreciation of her endowment with chemical refinements that science does not duplicate. Are we not mistaken, then, in trying to help her out by offering her the lime and phosphate as inorganic compounds in the mineral feed box for direct consumption in these raw forms, when she is reluctant to take it except under approach to mineral starvation?

One only needs to look at history to realize that the survival of the Nomad in his primitive agriculture depended on the fact that the cow went ahead of the plow. She was leading the people wherever their agriculture went. She inspected the natural forages and marked the land as being fitted to grow food for her owner as well as for herself. Agriculture of the old world put the plow where the cow had first gone to recommend that it be put there. It sent this capable chemist ahead to scout the areas.

Quite the reverse is the case in our American agriculture. On much of our farm land the plow went ahead of the cow. We used no such capable chemist, to put the stamp of approval on the fertility of the soil as a suitable and enduring food creator for both the cow and ourselves. We are now beginning to see that our problems of irregularities in conception and in the failures in calving, there are suggestions that the soils may be deficient in items to which we have not yet given sufficient nutritional significance. But, if we can take a suggestion from some feeding trials, the cow as a nutritionist cannot approve for her own consumption these inorganic minerals in a raw form when she can get salt water fish meal, which the spectrograph says contains all the minerals known to science in a soluble organic form placed in the right balance by nature. The cow is only corroborating what the doctors say when they tell you and me to eat fish, meat, eggs and drink milk for our minerals. She wants the same kind of organic minerals for herself, because she knows they are the only kind for producing the best results.

Not many years ago, nutrition was a simple thing; we knew little more than the animals about vitamins, amino-acids, organic minerals and trace elements. The animal either got along on what we gave it, or else. If it didn't get along well, no one knew exactly why. The feeder accepted it as a matter of course, blaming the condition to some mysterious germ, or disease, or possibly to poor breeding. Today the genetic scientists and breeders have given us faster growing and higher producing animals, and they are still working to improve them. These animals must have better feeds to prevent them from breaking down too soon under the strain of fast growth and high production.

Feeds must be complete and efficient. There is no room for worthless feeds and neither is there any tolerance for even borderline deficiencies in feeds.

In securing a good profit from cattle, nothing is of greater importance than

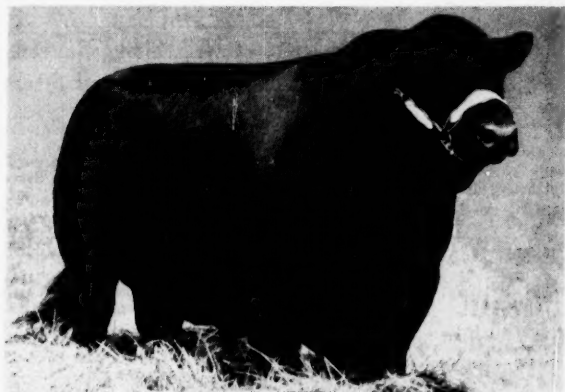
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Prince Sunbeam 215th
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proper feeding and care of the mother cows and bulls. Every year thousands of technically uninformed ranchers are grievously disappointed at calving time by seeing their profits vanish when their cows produce unsatisfactory calf crops. In most cases such results are due to lack of proper feed and care of the mother cows and bulls.

Veterinarians, therefore, find it increasingly necessary to give close study to the nutrition of livestock in order to be of greatest usefulness in maintaining the health of our livestock population.

It should be emphasized that a ration that will enable an animal to grow and produce at maximum rates and one that is efficiently used by the animal must be properly balanced with respect to all feed nutrients needed by the animal. The proper amounts of the best assortment of the amino-acids in a ration may be nearly worthless unless the ration is equally well balanced with respect to the organic minerals, vitamins, and other nutrients essential to the utilization of the feed, and the welfare of the animal.

The prevention of most diseases in our livestock has more possibilities than treatment, and if trace mineral feeding of animal and soil will rid cattle of Bang's, then the very biased controversy on Bang's should cease its arguments, as too little has been done and too much has been said by too many who know nothing about Bang's disease whatever. It would be much better if we could learn how the soil atoms help maintain health.

The treatment of many diseases without proper nutrition is like trying to put out the fire by silencing the alarm bell!

Effect of Withholding Salt on Growth and Condition of Steers

DURING 1949-50, over a 333-day period, steers allowed free access to salt gained 22 pounds more than steers not having access to salt, according to tests conducted at Kansas State College in 1950-51. Both lots were treated similarly throughout the trial except that one lot was allowed free access to salt and the other was not. The calves were started on test December 14, 1949, wintered, used in a spring digestion trial, then full-fed in the dry lot and marketed November 12, 1950. The greatest difference in gain occurred during the wintering phase when the calves allowed access to salt gained 139 pounds per head as compared to 83 pounds per head for those not fed salt.

During the winter of 1950-51, four lots of steer calves were used to study the effect of salt on the growth of steers. Two of the lots were full-fed and two of the lots were wintered. Salt was withheld from one lot on each feeding regimen. The gains of the calves on full-feed or on wintering rations were decreased appreciably when salt was not fed. The daily gains per head to date are as follows: full fed, free access to salt, 2.39 pounds; full-fed, no salt, 2.01 pounds; wintered, free access to salt, 0.80 pounds; wintered, no salt, 0.64 pounds. Steers having access to salt consumed more feed, especially on full feed, and they were also more efficient gainers.

Gentlemen: Find enclosed check for two dollars with which to renew my subscription. Too good a magazine to do without.—F. G. Snyder, Loup City, Neb.



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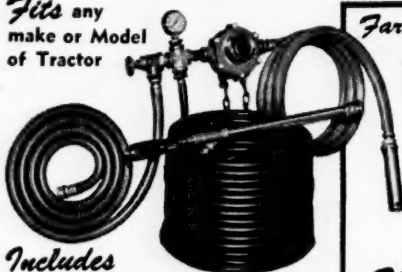
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Up to 15 Gal. Per Minute with -
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Will Hill—The Angus Man

(Continued from Page 20)

Angus only "after careful consideration of the merits, under all conditions, of all the beef breeds". To his mind, the Aberdeen-Angus came nearer filling the bill.

With the Cable foundation, the Hills made other purchases from some of the best blood lines available—Waterside Dandy, Blanche, Mina, Queen Mother, Silvia, Charmer, Blairshinnoch Model, Coquette, Corksie Laura, Montbletton Fancy, Meg, Leddy, Zara, Pride of Aberdeen, Westor Fowlis Dandy, Blackbird Meta.

"To this breeding establishment of father and son is accredited a generous part in the success of Angus in Texas," is quoted from a pamphlet, "Aberdeen-Angus in Texas," which was released about 1942 by the Texas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. Also, says the pamphlet, "the herd was truly a cornerstone in Angus growth in Texas."

"It was the Binnie-bred bull Eranam 159961, produced from the blood of champions, which did the greatest service at Tierra Alta. He was out of the international champion cow Eileen Lass," wrote Alvin H. Sanders in "The History of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle".

Again quoting the Aberdeen-Angus Journal of February 10, 1930: "Good sires have always been at the head of the Tierra Alta herd. More attention being given to individuality than to family name has made it possible for this firm to sell as many or more high class bulls during the last 20 years than has been the lot of any other breeder. No herd in the Southwest has made a better record in the show ring than did the herd of Sam H. Hill & Son during the 10 years they were showing."

By 1910, the Hills were ready for the show circuit. Within 10 years Will Hill took the Tierra Alta show herd to all the Texas shows with Angus classes, to most of the shows in the other Southern States and to the larger shows in the North. Nearly all of their entries were of their own breeding.

Their Coupon was first senior calf at the 1918 International in Chicago, over 24 entries from the best Angus herds in the United States.

Meraman of Tierra Alta was sold for \$1,500 as a senior yearling to Congdon and Battles of Yakima, Wash., and was a second prize winner in 1916 at both the American Royal in Kansas City and the International. This price was the highest paid in the United States up to that time for a yearling Angus bull.

Meraman sired the first two-year-old Angus bull at the 1921 International. Thirteen of the Congdon and Battles show herd of 1923 were sired by Meraman.

"Meraman of Tierra Alta nicked particularly well with the Black Woodlawn," also wrote Alvin H. Sanders.

Defender of Tierra Alta was a consistent winner of first and champion prizes at many of the Southern fairs in 1917 and 1918. He was sold to J. J. Logan of Jacksonville, Florida, for \$1,500 and was placed at the head of the largest herd of purebred tick-immune cattle in the South.

Tierra Alta in 1916 showed in 73 classes and won 52 firsts, 17 seconds, 10 thirds and one fourth.

Tierra Alta 2d, by Coupon, fed out

"77" WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS "77"



Introducing **HOMEPLACE EILEENMERE 777th**

Sire:
EILEENMERE 487th
668743

Dam:
**SUNFLOWER'S
PRINCESS 6th**
969887

Eileenmere 85th

470007
Pauline T. 6th

523013

Revolution's Black

Prince 543407

Blackbird 25th of

Everest 629130

Eileenmere 32d

Enchantrene

Eileenmere 33d

Pauline T 4th

Revolution 139th

Revolution's Black Girl

Blk. Prince 2d of Sunb.

Blkbrd. 14th of Everest

We selected this top son of the great sire Eileenmere 487th to head our herd of carefully selected females as he possesses the conformation and breeding that we feel will produce the kind of Angus top breeders demand. We would be pleased to have you come by and see our cow herd and the "777th." You are always welcome.

George W. Draham
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for ALL LIVESTOCK

... helps to heal, repels
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Martin's Liquid Screw Worm Killer starts killing action immediately and is effective in protecting the wounds from reinfection by promoting prompt healing. It repels flies and will not injure irritated tissue. It can be used on all animals, including dairy stock, without danger or injury or leaving toxic residue. Martin's Liquid Screw Worm Killer has been a standard for 30 years. It is available in the handy squirt-top can in three convenient sizes.



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Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, 410 East Weatherford St., Fort Worth.

by the Texas A. & M. College, won all steer classes from his first appearance at the 1921 State Fair of Texas in Dallas. He won in 1922 at Houston and at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show in Fort Worth, and was champion Angus steer at the American Royal and International following.

The present Angus herd at the Texas Technological College at Lubbock descended from three of the original six heifers bought in 1928 by Dean W. L. Stangel from Sam and Will Hill. At first, Texas Tech leased a bull from the Hills, then bought a herd sire from them. Most of the Tech females are direct descendants of Blackbird 16th of Tierra Alta, some of Pridera 6th of Tierra Alta and some of Dorcas 20th of Tierra Alta.

Females sold from Tierra Alta between 1911 and 1929 averaged \$208. Bull sales during the same period averaged \$152.71. A dollar had a lot of buying power in those days.

Tierra Alta started selling off in 1929. In one swoop, the Hills offered 500 registered Angus cattle, 2,500 "good" Rambouillet sheep and 1,000 purebred Angora goats. Their advertisements gave two reasons for so large an offering. The first typifies the usual Sam Hill candor: "One is we need the money, the other is we are overstocked and must reduce the number of livestock on our ranch."

Within a short time most of the registered Angus cattle were gone, but the Hills still had a good grade herd. Then, on September 1, 1929, Sam Hill divided his interests, as stated, between Will Hill and Henry Malloy. The Hill-Malloy cattle were sold in 1938 to Tommy Brook of Brady. The next year Mr. Brook sold them to John Buie of Millersview and replaced them with registered Angus.

Southern Promotion

Will Hill was a director of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association from 1918 to 1921.

Responding to requests from the national Angus association and from representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Will Hill carried several large consignments of Tierra Alta Angus to auction sales in the deep South immediately following World War I. These agencies were backing an intensive cattle improvement campaign in the old cotton country.

In addition to many sales at private treaty, Tierra Alta held auction sales at New Orleans, La.; Montgomery, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; and Columbia, S. C. These sales usually would be scheduled during annual conventions of the Southern Cattlemen's Association.

Showed Sheep and Goats, Too

Though the Hills were best known in other sections as cattlemen, sheep and goat and wool and mohair production played a big part in their operations. The San Angelo papers frequently reported sales of individuals and bunches of sheep or goats at prices acclaimed at the time as being high.

They had entries in the sheep and goat classes of various shows and did very well with them.

No attempt has been made to sift out and analyze their placings, as the writer wished to feature the son, and necessarily the father, as he knew them best—as cattlemen.

Cattlemen find Angus Bulls TOPS FOR CROSSBREEDING

95% or more of calves are polled



Breed the horns off. Cross your horned cows with Angus bulls. About 95% or more of the calves will be polled. This saves you time and trouble . . . boosts market value of your calves.



"Angus small head and bone structure help reduce calving trouble," says C. S. Reece of Cherry County, Nebraska. This often makes possible an extra calf crop from yearling replacement-heifers.



"I lost 21 heifers at calving time bred to bulls of another breed," says L. C. Moorehouse of Guadalupe County, New Mexico. "The next season I used Angus bulls, and calved 70 replacement heifers without any trouble."

CHECK THESE PROFIT-POINTS

⊙ **HEIFERS HAVE LESS CALVING TROUBLE** because calves sired by Angus bulls have smaller, polled-shaped heads and smaller bone structure. This often makes possible an **extra calf crop** from your replacement-heifers.

⊙ **CALVES WEIGH MORE AT WEANING.** Angus bulls impart **early maturity** and fast growth . . . and when mother cows are of equal age and type, Angus or Angus crossbred calves often weigh up to 50 lbs. more at weaning.

⊙ **FEEDERS LIKE ANGUS CROSSBREDS** because they are "good doers." They are hornless . . . uniform in color . . . thick, meaty and make efficient gains. Angus crossbred fat steers frequently top the major livestock markets because of high dressing percentage and carcass quality.

⊙ **LESS CANCER AND PINKEYE . . .** Angus are not bothered by cancer eye, and seldom have pinkeye. Even Angus crossbreds show a strong resistance to these profit-robbing diseases. It's just another reason why "Angus Is America's Fastest Growing Beef Breed!" For more information write:

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n, Chicago 9, Illinois

BETTER BUY BLACK BULLS!

SAVINGS INSURED UP TO \$10,000

You can have
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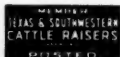
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Comments from Others

I asked a few men whose cattle judgment I respect for a frank appraisal of Will Hill as a cattleman.

Said D. W. Williams, vice chancellor for Agriculture of the Texas A. & M. College System: "I knew Will Hill very well for many years. He enthusiastically showed the Aberdeen-Angus breed in Texas over a period of years when it was most difficult to arouse much interest for black cattle. I visited with Mr. Hill in his home and talked with him on many occasions, and I have seen many of the Hill cattle on their ranch. They developed many excellent cattle. They were also very cooperative with the College through the years in connection with our program of showing cattle. Some of the steers we exhibited were of their breeding. Mr. Hill had a keen eye for cattle, and I always regarded his judgment highly in the matter of selection or judging."

Said George W. (Stud) Barnes, district agent for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service: "Will H. Hill knew cattle . . . He was a good judge of beef cattle in the show ring and on the range. He was tops in my book on selecting feeder steers. Many men can look at steers which are finished and know when they are good individuals, but Will H. Hill was possessed with the natural ability to look at them in the rough and know what the finished product would be like."

Said W. L. Stangel, dean of agriculture, Texas Technological College: "Will H. Hill was a good judge of Aberdeen-Angus and had an uncanny ability to measure an animal's value in character and type and breeding purposes. The most outstanding Aberdeen-Angus steer calf that we ever showed was selected by Will Hill from their herd and named by him, Admiration of Tierra Alta. It was one of the first steers to be bought by the College; and although we did a good job of developing him, we failed to get him fat enough to win champion, although he easily won his class. Texas is probably indebted for the present growth of Aberdeen-Angus cattle to Will Hill more than to any other person. Our last Aberdeen-Angus herd sire was personally selected for us by Will Hill. When any person wrote me about wanting to purchase Aberdeen-Angus cattle and I felt that he didn't know just exactly the kind of cattle he wanted, I would suggest that he secure the services of Will Hill in making the purchases. He knew Aberdeen-Angus cattle, he loved the breed, and he was a champion for it until his death."

Said John C. Burns of Fort Worth: "During the first quarter of the present century the firm of Sam H. Hill and Son, Christoval, Texas, was very prominent in the breeding of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The herd was one of the best, not only in Texas, but in the Southwest, and it had an important influence in establishing and improving other herds, both registered and commercial. Will H. Hill, the son, was very active in the business both before and after his father's death. He exhibited his cattle at the fairs and livestock shows, took a leading part in the work of both the Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association and the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, was an ardent supporter of the Animal Husbandry Department of the A. & M. College of Texas and did splendid work generally

HERE'S THE BULL BATTERY



**that is producing champions
that are champion producers**

**MAKE YOUR HERD-IMPROVING
SELECTIONS FROM SONS AND
DAUGHTERS OF THESE GREAT SIRES**

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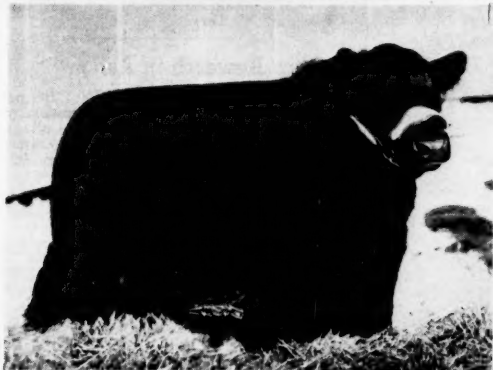
**BROOK-SHAHAN SALE
BRADY, TEXAS,
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13th**

Sires Pictured

Above: **BROOK PRINCE** by Prince Sunbeam 29th
Junior champion at Houston in 1949 and sire of the larger portion of
our sale and show cattle.

Center: **BROOK ERICA's BOY** 2nd by Bell Boy W 7th
Won his class as senior calf many places in 1946 and 1947. His service
will also be represented in the sale.

Lower: **BLACK KNIGHT** 20th of A. V. by Black Peer 28th of A. V.
1st prize junior calf at International 1950, which we recently purchased
at the Angus Valley sale for \$17,700.



Not Pictured

PRINCE SUNBEAM 323 by Prince Sunbeam 100th
His sons and daughters will be represented in our November sale.



This top bull battery pictured is now in service at our ranch.
They are siring the right kind. You are cordially invited to
visit our ranch, see this great bull battery and our exceptional
cow herd, along with the good Angus cattle we will offer

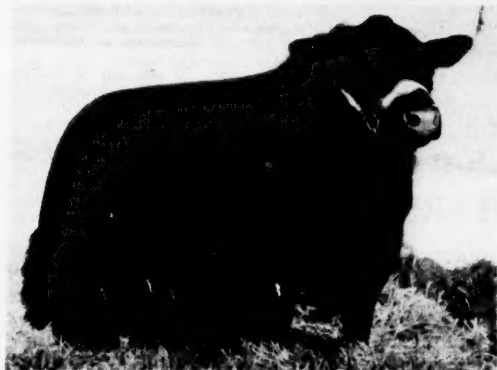
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Just puff it in the infected eye

It's so-o-o-o easy to stop "pink eye" losses with Striblings' "Pink Eye" Powder in the new plastic, puffer-type, applicator tube. Just puff it in the infected eye. That's all. During early stages, one treatment is usually sufficient. For cattle, sheep, and goats.

And it's so-o-o-o economical. The new package contains 10 grams instead of 5—enough to treat 100 cases—at a cost of 1c each.

If your dealer cannot supply, don't accept a substitute. Instead, send us \$1.00 for 10-gram plastic, puffer-type, applicator tube of the one and only original "pink eye" powder which will be sent postpaid. If it fails to get the job done in your herd, return the empty tube and get your money back.

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in promoting the interests of the breed. He, himself, was a good judge of cattle and a constructive breeder and he held very strict views concerning the ability and integrity of others who served as official show ring judges."

Later Years

For several years following the sale of his last Angus cattle, Will Hill bought and sold cattle on order out of San Angelo.

His health began to fail in March, 1947. Most of his last three years he lived in Sterling City with his widowed sister, Mrs. Ella Hill Malloy. There he busied himself with the simple fundamentals of horticulture and floriculture as painstakingly as formerly he had studied the breeding and management of Angus cattle. He did a lot of reading, always with a Collie, belonging to his daughter, Betty, at his feet.

After a long illness, Will Hill died May 17, 1950, in a San Angelo hospital. In addition to the sister, he is survived by two daughters, Miss Kate Adele Hill, district agent for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service with headquarters at Lubbock, and Mrs. Betty Judith Hill Middleton, sociologist for the State Hospital at Terrell.

Research in Action

"RESEARCH IN ACTION," featuring tours of research projects at and near Texas A. & M. College, will be the theme for the 12th annual Cotton Research Congress at College Station, Texas, July 26-27-28.

One-half of each day will be devoted to a tour of varied research programs dealing with lint cotton or cottonseed in their various phases, from seed breeding through production to the utilization of their products, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, announces.

Outstanding speakers from many states will be presented on the program on the other half of each day's session. Jackson said that several leaders have already accepted invitations to address the Congress, and that the complete program will be announced following a committee meeting early in June.

The Congress is meeting at College Station as a feature of the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the establishment of Texas A. & M. College, and leaders of the institution are taking an active part in developing plans for the Cotton Congress. Jackson pointed out that Texas Technological College, the University of Texas, and many other public and industry organizations also are actively cooperating in the meeting.

"Research in Texas" will be the topic for the opening session, followed by a session devoted to research in the nation, and a final session on international developments.

The Bryan Chamber of Commerce and Texas Planting Seed Association will be hosts at a barbecue on Saturday, July 28, which will be the final event of the meeting. Other entertainment features are being planned.

Jackson advises those planning to attend to make early reservations through J. Wayne Stark, Memorial Student Center, College Station, and announces that college officials had requested that two people share a room whenever possible in order for the maximum number to be accommodated. He said that no shortage of rooms is anticipated if this is done.

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... good as **GOLD**



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**Latest Addition
to our Herd Bull
Battery:**

**QUALITY PRINCE 5th
of ANGUS VALLEY**



The great young Quality Prince
bred bull which we purchased in
the 1951 Angus Valley Sale. He
has everything!



MATED to our good brood cows which
have been selected from some of the
nation's best herds, these four herd sires are
giving a Four-Star Performance producing
top Black Gold Angus!

WE HAVE A GOOD SELECTION OF
YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE NOW.
BETTER BUY A BLACK GOLD BULL!

OUR OTHER HERD BULLS

- ★ Prince Sunbeam 334th by "the 200th"
- ★ Prince Sunbeam 463d by "the 29th"
- ★ Homeplace Eileenmere 999th 5th by "the 999th"

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Program begins here at Stoneybroke at 10:00 A. M.—
Then to Guy Shipes at noon for rest of program.



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At this time we offer a number of good, rugged, thick, deep bodied, heavy boned, registered Angus bulls for sale. We also have 15 good, commercial heifers and four good registered heifers for sale.

★ We will sell 25 top range bulls in the Johnson, Moore, Lemley, Allen registered Angus bull sale December 5, at San Angelo.

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NEW ELECTRIC DEHORNER for clean headed calves...

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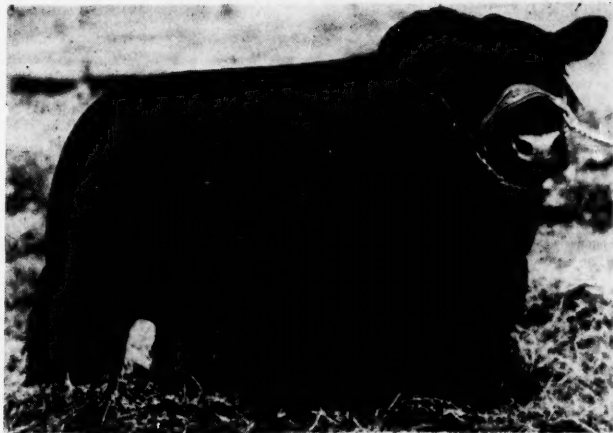
(Continued from Page 25)

ficulty. A small caliber handgun, or rifle, can suffice, as any number of shots will be offered. I, personally, prefer a heavy handgun, not lighter than a .38 Special or 9 mm. Luger, for bagging bayed hogs as a .22 caliber or .25 caliber bullet is very easily diverted from its course by the always-present dense shrubbery. Small caliber, light bullets are wounders, and a wounded javelina can bring about unwanted thrills in quick order—besides causing undue suffering to the animal. The .45 caliber Government Model auto-loader is my favorite pistol, the .357 caliber Magnum being my preference of revolvers, for an auxiliary arm when entering dangerous game country. Both of these weapons pack a mighty husky wallop.

It is much healthier to remain in the saddle when in the vicinity of cornered pigs, as most horses will whisk their riders away from the scene of action without the slightest hesitation in the event of a charge in their direction. Some horses become terrified in the presence of mad hogs—much of the fear being caused, I think, by the strong, strange odor emitted from the musk glands on top of the hog's rump.

My favorite method of hunting the Texas wild boar is stalking them on foot. A bit more risky, yes, than from horseback, and not nearly the cinch for a bag limit as when a pack of dogs is employed; but, to me the javelina is one of our sportiest game animals ranging in the Southwest. And, like the other kinds of wild game, should be given a fair chance to defend its life. Hunting them on foot definitely places the odds in the pig's favor—whether it wishes to attack or escape—and for that reason, it is advisable for hunters to travel in pairs. Situations often occur, as afore-mentioned, when a man needs dependable and substantial backing for safety's sake. No matter how good a marksman a gunner may be, or how much fire power he has at his command, the quick-moving peccary offers a target extremely easy to hit off center. Climable trees are not always in the right place either, when an off-center hit javelina decides to give a little fight. Or, no matter how cautious a hunter may be, he will sometime find himself in the embarrassing position of being between a mama pig and her offspring. In either of these cases a lone hunter can soon become outnumbered—especially since the growls and squeals of an injured pig generally brings all others of its kind in hearing distance to its aid.

I remember indelibly a pig hunt with my father. We had heard that "a squealing javelina brings trouble"; therefore, we decided to see for ourselves. After a successful evening jaunt, we were returning to camp in a car, with a companion. Just as we passed a brief opening, an old boar was sighted munching on a prickly-pear leaf. After slipping several yards from the automobile, my senior let go with his .300 Savage. The 180-grain soft-point slug smacked the old boar squarely in "the seat of the pants"—the area desired for a hit. A combination of screaming squeals and growls ripped through the still evening atmosphere. During the time it took Dad and me to walk within 30 steps of the wounded pig, nothing happened.



MASTER PRINCE 2nd

The sire of champions

Dependability . . .

Breeders, Ranchers and Farmers are finding they can depend on Essar Angus bulls and females for uniform production. Why? The Essar Herd is outstanding individually because of their ancestry. Every animal was hand-picked in founding this herd. Essar bulls cost very little more and are cheaper in the long run because you can depend on them for top production.

Visit us and see what we have to offer from time to time.

**Plan now to attend the
ESSAR MASTER PRODUCTION SALE
at the Ranch, NOVEMBER 14**

Tom Slick • Dr. Paul Keesee

Ken Hill • Jack Williams

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STOP AND SEE

One of the outstanding commercial Angus herds in the state, and our offering of

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Ten of his daughters sold in the 1950 Quality Prince and The Southwestern Regional Sale for an average of \$1,812.50

We will have a very nice offering in the Quality Prince Sale, NOVEMBER 6 at Stillwater, Okla.



Our herd is small in numbers . . .

DEEP IN QUALITY!

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WE GIVE ALL SHIPMENTS, LARGE AND SMALL, THE SAME SERVICE—

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★ NAVAJO RUGS ★ SADDLE BLANKETS



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Every blanket guaranteed to be strictly hand-made from pure virgin wool. Single saddles about 30 x 30 \$7.00—Doubles about 30 x 60 \$14.00, plus postage. Brightly colored stripes, no two alike.

J. B. STILES

Castle Butte Trading Post, Box 873, Winslow, Ariz.

A few more cautious steps, and then we heard things coming our way—the thumping of running feet and gnashing of teeth. A rifle and pistol muzzle swung around instinctively in the direction of the commotion. The quick thinking on the part of our companion, however, probably saved us the use of bandages.

Hearing the familiar noises, he temporarily converted his car into a bulldozer, rammed forward through the mesquites just in time for us to step inside. With bristles standing up on their narrow backs like those on a hairbrush, pigs zipped by on all sides. "Yes, sir," we agreed, "they do come looking for trouble when a member of their tribe yells for help." A 9-mm. Luger bullet relieved the wounded boar of his misery.

A pig-hunting friend of mine chuckles now as he relates a little story of an incident which proved two things to him. (1) Javelinas definitely will charge. (2) A 225-pound man has no trouble whatsoever in hastily climbing the nearest tree. He was turkey hunting when a couple of disturbed pigs came "busting through the timber", and a small, limber tree was the only one available. Range and time were too short for shooting at the two chargers. "Any port during a storm," he said. Up in the top of the sapling, he was swinging to and fro like a big bumble bee clinging to a blossom on a long, flexible-stem flower. Fortunately, his shouts brought a ranch hand, who picked off the pigs with a .30-30 rifle and relieved the young tree of its heavy burden.

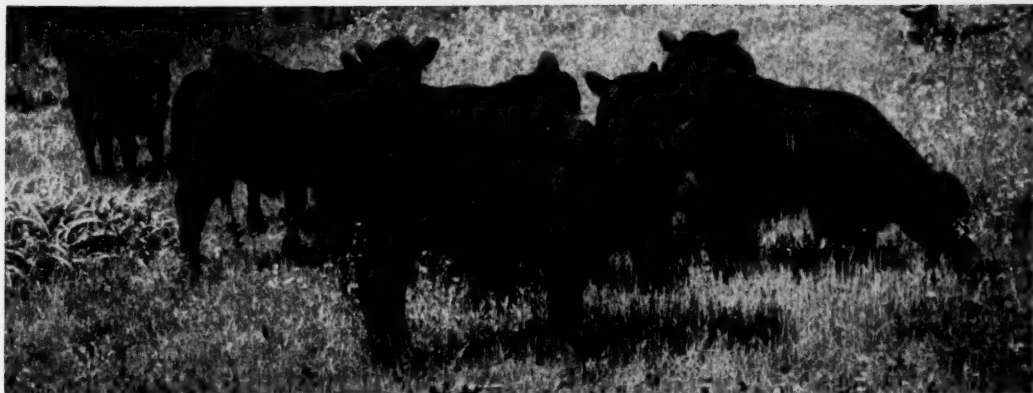
Ranch hands, deer hunters, trappers, and others who have occasion to traverse long stretches of javelina country, know what it is to be forced to monkey up a mesquite and remain there several hours, or all night, if they have no firearm at hand, while any given number (one's enough) of javelinas gnaw at the trunk of their perch. South Texas deer hunters frequently have to seek the high branches in order to save their britches. Not too strange, climbers generally choose to use both hands in assisting themselves up from the ground, thereby leaving their rifles below. Since anything that harbors the odor of man enrages still more an already maddened hog, the stock will often become gnawed to splinters. The sidearm immediately becomes an important and valuable piece of equipment.

A citizen of the Big Bend area had to kill 26 chargers with a .44 caliber revolver before he could slide down a tree trunk to safety.

One fall morning, near noon, a hunting partner and I were sneaking along through some heavy mesquites and pear bushes. Trigger fingers were alert as the wind had brought the scent of nearby hogs to our noses. At times we had to drop to our knees and crawl along the narrow trails worn through dense thickets. I carried a .30 MI Carbine, left with me for experiment, loaded with 15 rounds of G. I. ammunition. My partner had a .357 Smith & Wesson Magnum revolver strapped to his hip.

Before we realized our position, javelinas flushed almost from beneath our feet. We had walked, practically, into the bed of a bunch of slumbering hogs. We were glad to see that they showed no sign of wanting to fight, as we were greatly outnumbered and the range was too short for us to give ourselves adequate protection. All appeared to be

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Secretary, Fort Worth.

Calves by **QUALITY STAMP**

SWOOPE ANGUS DISPERSION SELLING 300 LOTS

Around 150 cows, with calves at side or close to calving, also sell; also about 60 bred heifers. These bred females carry the services of the five herd bulls.

Better than 75 open heifers, many by our herd bulls, also sell. This sale is made necessary by the army status of our manager, "Teeny" Swoope. We hope to rejoin the ranks of Angus breeders after his army tour and, in the meantime, we want to retain our close relationship with breeders. In the meantime, too, this is your opportunity to dig down deep into a well established herd of top-bred Angus cattle.

WRITE FOR YOUR CATALOG TODAY

George Kleier for **THE CATTLEMAN**

JUNE 18, COLUMBUS, MISS.

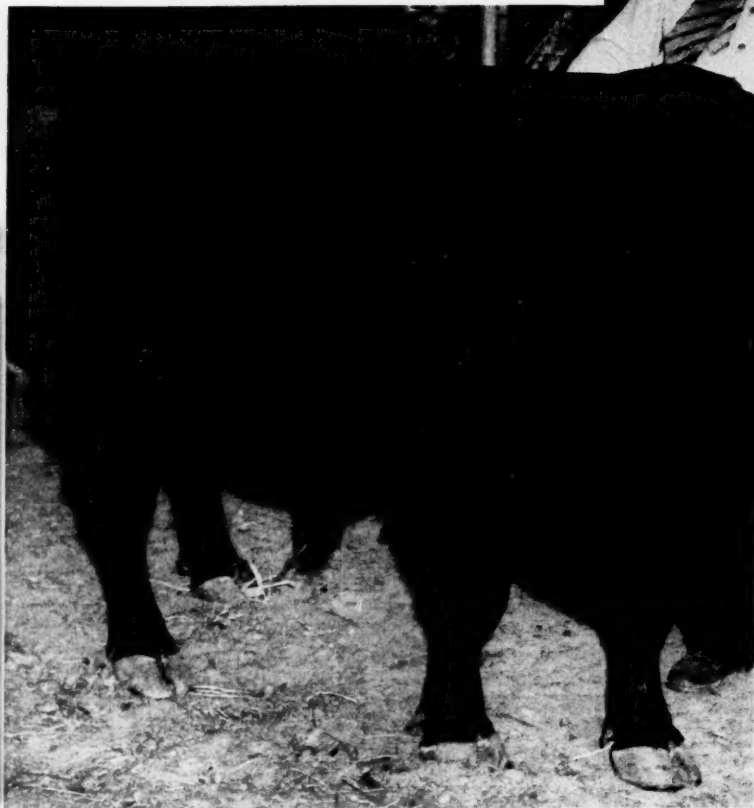
Heifers bred to **QUALITY STAMP**

THESE FIVE HERD SIRES SELL

- **QUALITY STAMP** was reserve champion bull at the Southeastern Fair in 1946, and also was first at the Kentucky and Tennessee Valley fairs. In 1947 he won two more blues and, in 1948, he was crowned Mississippi champion. We have used him heavily in the herd.
- **PAUL OF AGINCOURT** has a pedigree which will speak for itself—it's Canadian breeding at its best. And his calves will speak for him.
- **MAGNOLIA BANDOLIER** is another opportunity in Bandolier breeding, with calves to show what he can do.
- **PRINCE BANDOLIER IE** is your Sunbeam opportunity, and his calves are what you'd expect from his wealth of breeding.
- **EVEREVE** is about as close up Earl Marshall bred as they come, with two grandsires as International grand champions. You couldn't write a better Earl Marshall pedigree.



BEEFMAKER ANGUS



BEEFMAKER 134

997716

Calved April 11, 1947

Picture taken October 18, 1949

This bull grew up on our farm—one of many—no special fitting—never any nurse cow—weaned at six months. He is the profitable kind of Angus. He is now a proven sire—one of the best sires we ever had on the farm. Come and see his calves. Write for our booklet about Angus cattle blood lines.

Our program has always been to produce bulls with enough size and ruggedness and yet have plenty of type and smoothness to please the beef producer. We believe Beefmaker Angus will fit your program and would be pleased to have you visit us and see the kind we are producing. You can read the tattoos in Beefmaker cattle. Herds using Beefmaker bulls are steadily increasing and prospering. Store your true wealth in well-bred cattle—the Beefmaker kind of Angus.

Beefmaker Bulls Are Profitable to Users

C. E. REED • 4114 EAST CENTRAL • WICHITA, KANSAS

young boars and females with young pigs loping at their mothers' heels.

I held my fire, as I wanted an old-timer boar and did not wish to take a sow with young to support. Noise of their departure faded, then 50 yards further away to our right, circling around to join his herd, I spotted a large hog possessing all the properties of an aged, trophy-class boar. With the little carbine at my shoulder, I waited for my target to present a half-way decent shot. A disturbance from the rear drew my attention. At that same instant the Magnum thundered, and a grizzled form somersaulted not half a dozen feet from the muzzle of my friend's .357 revolver. She was a mad hog, but the Magnum's 158-grain bullet, traveling at a muzzle velocity of 1,510 feet per second, entered between the old gal's ears, tunneled through the body and buried itself in the ground. We never knew why the sow became so angered, or where she came from, as she was rushing down the same trail we had just covered.

On my invasions into the wild boar's haunts, a number of different caliber arms have accompanied me in order that I could determine which one performed the best as a pig stopper. A custom-stocked .300 Remington auto-loading rifle, using hand-loaded ammunition, has taken top billing on my list. My favorite bullet is a 173-grain full-metal-patched number, which leaves the muzzle at 2,550 feet per second. "Too powerful for a 40-50 pound animal," I have been told by observers of my weapon. True, if the target was always found standing in an opening. I, personally, prefer an arm that will get the job done under unfavorable conditions—for instance when the pig is encountered in a tangled mass of brush, and probably offering nothing more than a "leaving out or coming in" view of the target.

The first bullet I ever turned loose on a javelina hunt smacked the north end of a south-bound boar. The metal-cased 173-grain slug ventilated the old boy from stem to stern—after it had clipped off several small limbs along its 105-yard journey. As far as I could determine, the pig never twitched even an ear after he changed ends and flopped to a dead stop.

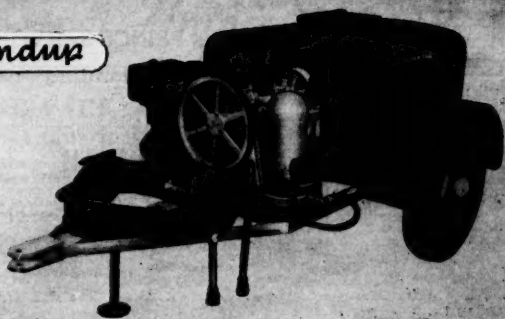
Having had access to the Government's little .30 M Carbine—standard models as well as the folding stock models—I can state that it is an ideal hog-anchoring device. It is light, handy, yet a very efficient performer on the little thicket lovers. A magazine capable of holding 15 rounds of ammunition can be an asset, too. The 110-grain metal-cased bullet, with a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet per second, will penetrate a moderate amount of brush, and is not too destructive to the skin's. I have used hand-loaded, soft-point ammunition in this number but it will, more often than not, ruin a lot of choice glove leather.

Other recommendable rifles and carbines for short and medium range pig shooting are those commonly used for moderate range white-tail deer hunting. The Swift-Zipper-Bee-Hornet class of .22's, with their tiny, high-velocity bullets, are definitely out for reasons already stated—unless passes or water-holes are waylaid.

Old-timers like the .38-40 and .44-40 calibers, with their slow, heavy slugs,

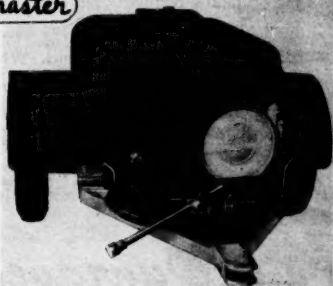
ROWLAND LIVESTOCK SPRAYERS

Roundup



Ready action in the Rowland Roundup. Powerful, sturdy and efficient. 6-HP motor handles 7 gallon per minute Duplex pump at 400 to 500 pounds pressure without effort. 150 gallon treated tank, car width axle. Two 50 Ft. high pressure hose and two Deluxe Trigger nozzles. Complete and ready to go on any size herd. A popular firefighter in the ranching field. Available in trailer or skid.

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The Rowland Spraymaster is a work-horse twin of the Roundup model, differing only in that it is powered and equipped for single hose spraying. 4-HP motor and 4 gallon per minute Duplex pump at 400 to 500 pounds pressure. Neat, durable and goes anywhere. Available in trailer or skid.



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Our Utility model is an all purpose economy Sprayer. 75 gal. tank, 3 gallons per minute Duplex Plunger pump, 1½-HP Engine, 50 Ft. high pressure hose, adjustable nozzle for fog or stream. Available in trailer or skid.



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Best Tractor Sprayer on the market. 400 lb. pressure, 5 minute hook-up. Livestock, trees, weeds or fires.

Rowland Sprayers lead the field in direct sales.

1. National reputation for quality and price.
2. Cheaper because we sell direct.
3. Prompt service on repairs and parts.

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Introducing

Our proven herd sire, **PRINCE KEILLOR**,
whose calves are outstanding

PRINCE KEILLOR

BLACK PRINCE 2ND
OF PARIS

MISS BURGESS 2ND
OF PARIS

★Prince Sunbeam 29th
Escora 3rd of Sunbeam
Juannera Eric of Bates
Miss Burgess 3rd of Bates

★★Black Prince of Sunbeam
Erica Marie of Sunbeam
Barbarian of Rosemere 103rd
Escora of Sunbeam
★★Envious Blackcap B 6th
★★Juannera Erica 18th
★★Envious Blackcap B 6th
Burgess Bell 21st

Other bulls in service:

- Imperial Ever Prince 64th—grandson of Ever Prince of Sunbeam
- Imperial Ever Prince 77th—grandson of Ever Prince of Sunbeam
- Ever Prince of Red Oak 19th—grandson of Ever Prince of Sunbeam
- Prince Keillor 2nd—grandson of Prince Sunbeam 15th

We originally acquired our registered Angus as an aid to the improvement of our commercial Angus herd, and we believe that we know the commercial breeders' problems. While it will be some time yet before we have any female stock for sale, we do have a limited number of young bulls for sale—some well fitted and others strictly in pasture condition. So whether you are in need of a herd sire, a range bull for commercial Angus, a bull for cross-breeding, or would just like to see our herd, you are always welcome at

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Texas ranch located between Marble Falls and Burnet—3 miles off U. S. Hwy. 281.

James C. Tucker & Son, Owners

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work very nicely on nearby javelinas. The big bullets are slow enough not to disintegrate on brush en route, yet heavy enough to deliver an adequate blow. More, they will not open up the whole side of a porker when a connection is made.

Across-canyon shooting offers fun a-plenty—a type of shooting which requires accurate rifles of the long-range variety. The target at 250 yards, and beyond, becomes very, very small through the sights, and will be moving after the first or second shot. My .300 caliber auto-loader remains to be my all-round preference for pigs, even though the .270 and .30-06 calibers, and rifles of similar abilities, are longer ranged and more accurate. The more powerful arms, with their speedier missiles, are much more destructive, but for the hunter who does not care to take the skins home, destructiveness by the bullet is a minor concern.

A very important factor in stalking or still hunting the peccary is knowing some of its habits. It is a herbivorous animal, feeding mostly on mesquite beans, cactus, prickly-pear, roots, and other desert growth. Since the cactus plants provide both food and water, they can be found far from any source of water such as creeks or lakes; fact is, the javelina can live or subsist where other animals will die.

The hot hours of the day will call the hogs to their siesta grounds, coming out to browse in the late afternoon and early morning. Cloudy and misty days offer an exception, which keep the animals on the move from morn 'til night.

Javelinas have no regular breeding season. I have seen boars, sows, and young pigs running in the same herd all times of the year; however, more enthusiastic courtship seems evident during the fall months. As for shelter, they take to the heavy growths of desert vegetation, under a ledge, or in a cave.

There was a time when javelinas roamed Texas wilds in huge numbers. Then it almost suffered the same fate as that great American—the buffalo. Commercial hunters with big packs of dogs moved in with the same blood in their eyes as those who, a few years back, invaded the plains and practically wiped out the bison herds. Since the pigs' skins made leather of the choicest quality for gloves, bags, purses, and other leather finery, and their bristles provided excellent brush material, killing of the little porker became a very profitable business. About 12 to 15 years ago, a dealer acquaintance of mine handled between 15,000 and 20,000 skins during one fur season.

In more recent years ranchers, realizing the wild hog's value as a game animal, took it on themselves to prohibit commercial killing. In 1939 the Legislature took action and passed laws prohibiting the sale of skins, and granted the estimated 35,000 javelinas in Texas the same privileges and protection as other Texas sporting game.

A few more years will have to pass, though, before they will feel the respect paid to our deer and turkey, but a promotion in rank as a sporty Texas shootable is sure to come its way.

To me, the javelina—our Texas wild boar—is symbolic of the thorny, ledgy terrain over which it loves to call home. It is a grand game animal, and can provide the sportsman with his full share of spine-tingling thrills.

The National Cattle Trail

(Continued from Page 27)

northern market while that measure was pending in Congress, deprecating any action by Kansas and other states and territories in the north and northwest which would hinder or delay the marketing of their cattle, and pledging that as individuals and as an association they would use their influence to keep their stock on the established trails and prevent their contact with native cattle.²⁰ The Southern Texas Live Stock Association, at its semi-annual meeting, gave the trail question "earnest discussion". The cattle interests sent a "powerful lobby" to Washington to work for the trail.²¹

A bill providing for the establishment of a state trail was introduced in the Texas Legislature by Representative J. N. Browning, a former trail driver who lived in the Panhandle and represented large cattle interests. One purpose of this measure was to answer the argument advanced by the opponents of the national trail that Texans were asking for a trail through other states but did not propose to let one pass through their state. The trail was to begin on the Colorado River at or near the southwest corner of Brown County and run to the northeast corner of Lipscomb County. It was to be two miles wide from the Colorado to the initial monument on the one hundredth meridian and one mile wide the remainder of the way. The highway was to be surveyed and "posts of cedar or other durable material" were to be set up every quarter of a mile on either side, each post to be at least six inches in diameter, set two feet in the ground and extend five feet above the surface, and be plainly marked on the side next to the trail with the words, "State Cattle Trail". The bill called for a committee of three "disinterested and discreet citizens" who were to be paid five dollars a day while on duty, and appropriated \$100,000 to carry out the Act.²² The bill was referred to the committee on stock and stock raising. It received considerable popular support²³ but failed to pass.

On February 17 the National House of Representatives passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to submit information on the ranch and range cattle traffic in the western states and territories. Complying with this request Joseph Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics, submitted a 200-page report in which he devoted ten pages of narrative and quite a chunk of the appendix to the national trail, stressing the importance of this highway to the cattle industry.²⁴

While Lone Star cattlemen were memorializing Congress and using other means to arouse sentiment in favor of the project the opponents went into action. Governor John A. Martin told the Kansas Legislature that "earnest protest" had reached him from stock owners in several parts of the state against the proposed trail, and that complaints of injury and loss to the cattle interests growing out of the movements of Texas herds through the state were also "num-

²⁰Kansas City Live Stock Record, January 22, February 5, 1885.

²¹Kansas City Live Stock Record, January 22, 1885.

²²Copy of bill in Nimmo, op. cit., appendix 34.

²³See letter from Austin, Texas, Kansas City Live Stock Record, February 5, 1885.

²⁴48th Congress, 2d. sess., House Executive Doc. No. 267.



KEEPING PACE . . . with the rapid progress of Aberdeen-Angus in the SOUTH and SOUTHWEST

We announce the purchase of the Willowdale Farms Cow Herd, owned by August Vagts, Brackenridge, Minn.



PRINCE ERIC 4th of SUNBEAM . . .

Spearheading our breeding program

This full brother to Prince Eric of Sunbeam, Prince Eric 2nd of Sunbeam and Prince Eric 3rd of Sunbeam, all of which are thoroughly outstanding bulls, is doing an equally outstanding job for us. His calves attest to the great breeding, top individuality and his prepotency. He is being ably assisted by Oak Ridge Prince 5th, very promising grandson of Prince Sunbeam 44th.

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"FOOKS"

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Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Secretary, Fort Worth.



Prince Sunbeam 29th

BLACK PRINCE OF LIPAN 1027212

Black Prince 2nd of Paris 799141	Prince Sunbeam 29th 529408	Black Prince of Sunbeam 504521
	Escora 3rd of Sunbeam 685462	Erica Marie of Sunbeam 543531
Blackwood Lassie H. 2nd 631095	Revolution's Bell Boy 921720	Barbarian of Rosemere 103d 495064
	Blackwood Lassie H. 456836	Escora of Sunbeam 529015
		Glencarnock Revolution 6th 384963
		Blackbird Lady M. K. 440481
		Eleric 3rd 421539
		Metz Blackwood 9th 435091

Visitors Are Always Welcome

G. I. STEADMAN

LIPAN ANGUS FARM

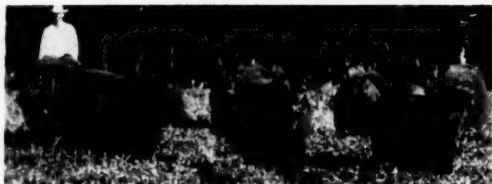
EOLA, TEXAS

HOMER L. DEAKINS & SONS

Registered Aberdeen-Angus

Part of our herd of 80 females grazing on one of our improved, crimson clover pastures.

We invite you to come and see us any time.



We are using Master Prince of Deakins, a double grandson of Alford's Quality Prince; Reamere 3rd and Thickset Bandler B on 80 select females representing top families of the breed. We recently added 10 head from the Mallory and Mallory herd of Hampton, Iowa.

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SHORTHORNS

That have superior range qualities. They will add milking ability, weight and beef conformation to your herd, too.

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BLOODLESS CASTRATOR

No danger of infection.

Minimize your losses at marking time. BURDIZZO marked stock thrive better. Rapid, sure, humane.



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Sole Makers, LA "BURDIZZO" CO.
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erous and vigorous." He said it was of "highest importance" that the driving of these animals through any portion of Kansas during the months when they were liable to communicate splenic fever "should be absolutely prohibited."²⁵ Senator E. M. Hewins, a rancher residing in Chautauqua County, probably reflected the views of most legislators when he said, "This trail would remove all embargo at all times upon Texas cattle, no matter what their condition may be. This proposed trail of six miles wide would be beyond state jurisdiction, and by means of the Santa Fe and Union Pacific railways, there would be a means of evading all state quarantine or other laws, as shipping would be done within the six mile limits."²⁶ The Legislature passed two measures which affected the trail: (1) a joint resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from Kansas to "resist any and all such attempted legislation by the use of every legitimate and proper means";²⁷ and (2) a bill introduced by Senator Hewins repealing the old quarantine deadline and prohibiting the driving of cattle from south of the thirty-seventh parallel into or through any portion of the state between March 1 and September 1 unless these cattle had been kept since December 1 of the previous year in the area north of the thirty-fourth parallel.²⁸ This Act fixed the deadline for through cattle from southern Texas, lower Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana at a point a little south of the Washita Agency in the Indian Territory and took in most of the Nation and the Texas Panhandle.

Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico and Wyoming placed quarantine laws on their statute books.²⁹ Colorado fixed the deadline at the thirty-sixth parallel or approximately sixty-nine miles below the southern boundary, and like Kansas wrote into the statute positive administrative provisions with respect to the conditions of time and space. The laws of the other states were more flexible and placed upon responsible officers the duty of determining when quarantine regulations should be enforced and when they should be lifted.

The friends of the trail pressed in public for the passage of the trail bill but admitted privately there was little chance for its enactment by the Forty-eighth Congress because of the shortness of the session and the hostility of some members from the cattle states and the indifference of others. The bill died when Congress adjourned on March 3.

In the spring of 1885 there were between five and seven hundred thousand cattle in Texas ready for the northern drives. A large portion of these were in southern Texas. The stockmen north of the Red River were greatly concerned over so large a drive of southern cattle through their ranges, and went on record against it. At its annual meeting on April 6 and 7 the Cattle Grower's Association of Bent County, Colorado, adopted resolutions opposing a Texas drive through their domain. The preamble stated that drovers and buyers of Texas cattle were looking to the area occupied

²⁵Kansas Senate Journal (1885), p. 124.

²⁶Kansas City Live Stock Record, January 22, 1885.

²⁷Kansas Session Laws (1885), pp. 333-34.

²⁸Ibid., pp. 308-311.

²⁹Session Laws of Colorado (1885), pp. 335-336.

Session Laws of Nebraska (1885), pp. 73-89. Wyoming law in Nimmo, *op. cit.*, Appendix 18. New Mexico law, passed in 1884, summarized in Nimmo, p. 37.

SUNBEAM BULLS...



Prince Sunbeam 400th



Prince Sunbeam 305th

- The group of bulls pictured and listed above includes 5 sons of Prince Sunbeam 29th, a bull we feel is one of the all-time great bulls. We are still getting calves by the "29th" and will have several by him in our sale next January. These bulls, together with sons and grandsons of Black Prince of Sunbeam, the 1938 International Grand Champion, make up the great herd bull battery here at Sunbeam.

Come by and see the herd bulls and calves they are siring.

Plan to make YOUR next herd bull selection from Sunbeam Farms.

You are always welcome.

the breed improvers

- Year after year it is gratifying to see the improvements being made in Angus herds throughout the country and we are even more grateful to know SUNBEAM BRED BULLS are playing their part in producing better Aberdeen-Angus.

In the 1951 SUNBEAM WEEK SALES a total of 43 bulls of Sunbeam Breeding were offered and sold for an average of \$5,500 each. Those selling were by 13 different Sunbeam Bred Sires and sold to 41 buyers in 15 states.

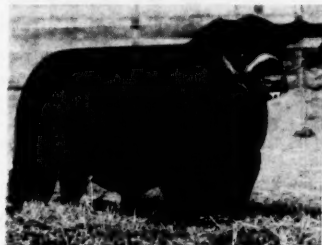
We believe our program of constant selection over many years has made it possible to produce breed-improving bulls for our customers and we are constantly trying to improve our program.

OUR BULL BATTERY

Prince Sunbeam 100th
 Prince Sunbeam 203rd
 Prince Sunbeam 217th
 Prince Sunbeam 305th
 Prince Sunbeam 333rd
 Prince Sunbeam 347th
 Prince Sunbeam 400th
 Prince Esquire of Sunbeam



Prince Esquire of Sunbeam



Prince Sunbeam 217th

Ask the man who is using one

PRINCE SUNBEAM 29th

Sunbeam Farms

"Home of the Greatest Herd Bull Battery in America"

Miami, Oklahoma

SAM C. FULLERTON, JR., Owner • BOB BROWN, Herdsman • PHIL LJUNGDAHL, Manager

NOTICE ANGUS BREEDERS

Show your Angus at Amarillo in 1951! The 1950 Tri-State Fair Angus Show was excellent, and for 1951 the Board of Directors has increased the prize money by \$800.00. Thus Aberdeen-Angus take another forward step in an area that offers fertile ground for the expansion of the "Superior Beef Breed"! We urge you to acquaint West Texas with your herd by fitting and showing some of your choice animals. The dates are September 24th through 29th.

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by members of the association as offering the only gateway for their herds to reach the markets of northern Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. The members owned all the water and the grazing land contiguous to it, and had stocked the range to its full capacity. If the Texas herds were held in quarantine for ninety days and passed through the county after the rains ceased they would eat off all the grass near the water and the native cattle could not live through the following winter. They resolved that they would cooperate to prevent the establishment of a trail in Bent County; oppose by all civil means the driving of herds from other states and territories over their range; prosecute trespassers upon their property; and finally if it became necessary to go beyond these measures they would act as a unit.¹⁰ At a meeting on the 11th the Panhandle Live Stock Association designated a line across which no herds from the south or east should pass until the cattle were pronounced free from Texas fever. Later in the month representatives of the Panhandle, Cherokee Strip, Cheyenne and Arapahoe, and Bent County live stock associations assembled at the St. James Hotel in Kansas City for the purpose of taking united action to protect their stock from fever threatened by the large numbers of southern cattle being driven to the northern ranges. They said this disease had resulted in a loss of \$300,000 in Colorado, \$500,000 in Kansas and the Indian Territory, and \$300,000 in the Texas Panhandle, in addition to heavy losses sustained on beef cattle shipped to eastern markets. They protested against the introduction into their area of cattle from south and east of the line drawn by the Panhandle association. "While deprecating the use of force, self preservation is the first law of nature, therefore be it resolved, that we, the undersigned combined associations, acting as a unit, in committee assembled, do hereby pledge our respective associations to resist by all legal and necessary means the encroachment of such cattle upon our range."¹²

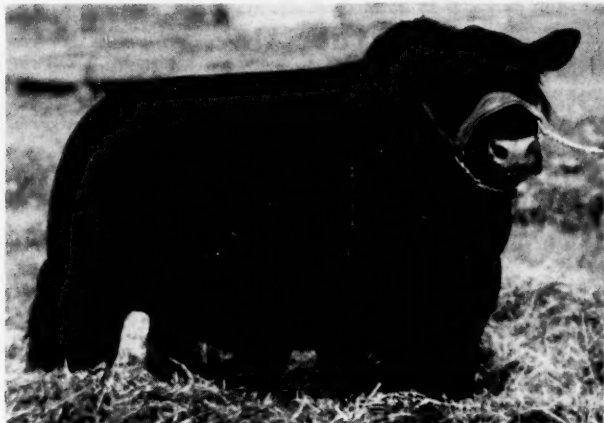
The quarantine laws and the failure of Congress to establish a trail were bitter pills for the southern Texas growers. They had suffered from low prices while their competitors north of the Red River enjoyed a good market. The price of their cattle was 30 per cent below that of Panhandle cattle. The new tick laws and lack of a trail would further depress prices. The resolutions adopted at the Kansas City meeting, if put into effect, would close cattle trails on Texas soil. They were determined to keep these avenues open.

Aware of their frame of mind and the possibility of trouble, Col. J. N. Simpson, president of the Texas Live Stock Association, issued a call for a meeting of cattlemen to be held at Dallas on May 15, hoping that they could agree on a route for the southern herds. In response to his call about a hundred persons representing thirteen associations assembled at the Merchant's Exchange. Many large owners were not represented and the executive committees of only a few associations were present. Because of the poor attendance and the wide divergence of views it was feared that little would be accomplished. On calling the convention to order Simpson counseled moderation and temperate discussion by which

¹⁰Kansas City Live Stock Record, April 16, 1885.

¹²Kansas City Live Stock Record, April 23, 1885.

HIS SON HEADS OUR HERD



MASTER PRINCE 2d

We are using Prince 15th of Essar, a good son of Master Prince 2d, on selected cows. He was top-selling Angus bull at Fort Worth in 1949 and grand champion at New Mexico State Fair in 1948. Our breeding herd includes such families as: Balindalloch, McHenry Blackcap, Miss Burgess, Barbara, Enchantress Trojan Erica, Queen Mother, Blackbird, Fourth Branch Blackbird.

PRINCE 15th of ESSAR 1060615

Calved May 6, 1947

Master Prince 2nd.....	{ Prince Sunbeam 29th.....	{ Black Prince of Sunbeam
	{ Miss Berosa Master 3rd.....	{ Erica Marie of Sunbeam
	{ Master Page.....	{ Berosa K 3rd
Barbara 3rd of Essar.....	{ Barbara 16th of Sunbeam.....	{ Evacus of Page
		{ Miss Naomi
		{ Black Prince of Sunbeam
		{ Barbara 6th of Sunbeam

FOR SALE

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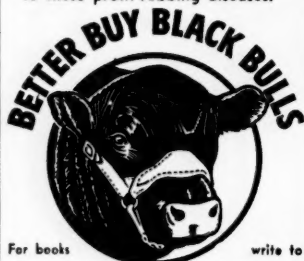
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he thought better results could be had than by hot-headedness or arbitrary action. Under the law the southern drovers were entitled to an outlet trail but he believed that if dispassionate deliberation took the place of hot temper, good would come of the interchange of views about to take place.

While considerable feeling was manifested and heated discussions took place throughout the session the delegates showed a disposition to compromise matters. Perhaps Governor Ireland's intimation that he would give the southwest a trail, which meant the use of rangers, and the appearance of Adjutant General King at the convention were added incentives for harmony. Maybe the presence of six or eight prominent bankers of North Texas who had loaned a lot of money on the big herds and were saying nothing but keeping up a power of looking, helped some.

Immediately after the report of the committee on credentials was adopted Col. W. E. Hughes of Dallas moved that a committee of eight be appointed to report on the practicability of a trail from Harrold and other points in the northwest. This motion caused hot discussion from all sections and did not reach a vote. Judge J. M. Lindsey then moved that the committee be increased as to have one member from each association and three at large to consider the trail question. This brought forth a lively discussion and considerable sparring between representatives of the northern and southern sections without visible evidence of reaching a conclusion. In the midst of the debate W. A. Towers of the Panhandle moved that the resolutions as offered be supplemented by a committee of twelve members from the Panhandle whose duty would be to advise with the committee in questions on the practicability of a trail through any portion of the Panhandle. The southern delegates regarded this as a move of the Panhandle to seek an advantage and attacked it with considerable vigor. Thereupon a conference committee of five members from Northwest Texas and five from Southwest Texas were appointed to report on the practicability of a trail through the Panhandle.

The following afternoon the committee brought in its report which, after a heated discussion, was amended and adopted. The route agreed on for southern cattle going north and northwest was the Fort Griffin and Dodge City Trail most of the way from Doan's Crossing of the Red River to Otter Creek southwest of Camp Supply, then ran "west to the east end of the drift fence north of the Canadian," close along the north side of this fence, then north to the head of Cedar Creek for water, then dropped back to the drift fence, continued westward as near as possible to the rifle pits on the North Paladuro, then ran in a westerly direction to the Coldwater, up this stream to Buffalo Springs, across to the head of the Beaver, and then in a northerly direction to the junction of the South Carrizozo with the Cimarron, which is near the Colorado line and about forty miles west of the southwest corner of Kansas. The greater portion of the trail was on Texas soil. Cedar Creek, the first watering point, was in the Neutral Strip. Upon recommendation of the committee the chairman appointed a committee of three to have bridges built along the trail, the expense

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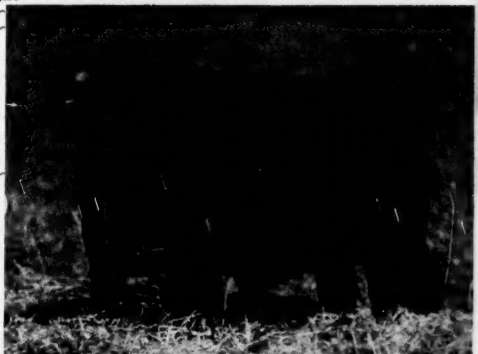
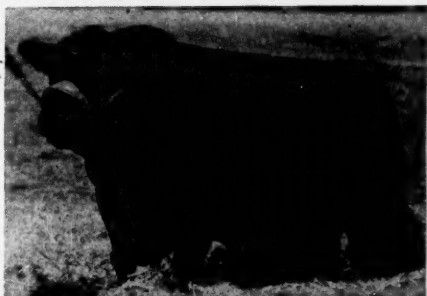
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of construction to be borne by the cattle associations of the state.²²

At a meeting on May 29 the executive committee of the Western Kansas Cattle Grower's Association acted on the driving of southern Texas cattle into that portion of No Man's Land occupied by members of the association by endorsing the major part of the trail mapped at the Dallas convention with certain restrictions, and by proposing to define the route for the southern cattle by having a furrow plowed on the north or outer limits. Martin S. Culver, a Dodge City cattleman, was appointed agent of the association and was authorized to direct the trail through and along the north line of Texas to the south line of Colorado. The plan called for the construction of bridges for the passing of beef cattle across the trail at various points, at which points the trail would be restricted to the width of an ordinary highway. The bridge or crossing was to be fenced with wings of a mile or so on either side. A southern boundary line fence was proposed which would make a trail fifteen miles in width.²³

The planners believed this trail would afford the protection desired by the local stockmen and through drovers and would settle amicably a source of trouble which might end in armed conflict. The stock growers in the Neutral Strip felt that a given trail would be more profitable than indiscriminate drives over thousands of acres of good grazing land with no remedy for prevention save guns. C. W. Willett, the association secretary, and Martin Culver went south to lay out the route, and the latter remained there several weeks to pilot drovers over it. During the first four weeks he piloted four herds of southern cattle, numbering about 10,000 head, over the trail, and about 50,000 more were behind, on their way.

The efforts of the leaders to avert trouble might have succeeded if all cattlemen had accepted the proposed route and stayed on it. The disaffection showed up at the Dallas convention when two committeemen from the Panhandle refused to sign and vote for the report. Concerning the ill feeling the Pueblo Chieftain said, "Many of the drovers are not satisfied with the one chosen, and say they 'have as much right to drive on the public domain as any cow-man has to feed on it', and with some very emphatic blank blanks they swear they will drive on it, and that no convention shall say what they shall or shall not do. On the other side, all the cow-men not on the trail say that they must stick to that, and a good many on the trail say they can't come there; that they have nine points of the law, and have got guns and 'sand' enough to keep them. Further up this way, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico cow-men are holding the fort with Winchester guns and a liberal supply of ammunition, and a perfect willingness to use it in defense of their range possessions.

"The northern cow-men are tired of having the fever spread among their cattle, as well as having their grass eaten by the through herds. This is the whole cause of the trouble. It is possible it may be settled without bloodshed but it does not now seem probable. Cow-men and cowboys are pretty ugly customers with

²²Globe Live Stock Journal, May 19, 1885.

²³Globe Live Stock Journal, June 2, 1885; Kansas Cowboy, June 27, 1885.

a gun, and they generally mean business when they "talk shoot".²¹

Early in the season reports that thousands of Texas cattle had entered western Kansas contrary to law reached Governor Martin. On June 15, F. P. Pomeroy, an inspector for the livestock sanitary commission, sent the governor the following telegram from Coolidge: "Am informed from reliable sources there is already in this state nine herds of Texas cattle intending to cross at or near Coolidge. What can be done? Answer." Five days later Sheriff W. D. Fulton of Finney County telegraphed the governor: "There are 60,000 head of Texas cattle at or near Lakin, with 200 men strong. It will take men and money to handle them. What shall I do?" The sheriff also wrote the governor that 50,000 head would reach the borders of Seward County about the 23rd and that he did not have force enough to resist them, in fact there were not enough men in Seward and Hamilton Counties to hold them. C. J. "Buffalo" Jones, the well known pioneer resident of Garden City, sent the following wire: "Thousands of Texas cattle are crossing west of Lakin. Our laws are defied and also its officers. Prompt action should be taken by you. It is reported two hundred men are forcing them through. It will take two companies of militia to stop them."²²

The governor referred to these reports to the livestock sanitary commission and informed Sheriff Fulton that the commission would proceed at once to Garden City to advise with him. A few days later the chairman, General Harrison Kelley, reported the results of the investigation which showed the reports were largely without foundation. Kelley found that approximately 20,000 head from south of the Kansas line had crossed the railroad at or near Lakin on their way north. These cattle all came from the area north of the quarantine line, but the cattlemen and citizens generally were afraid that herds might come from south of the line so the commission had employed a rancher who was familiar with brands to inspect all herds entering the state. Later that summer Kelley again visited western Kansas to look into the "threatened invasion of southern Texas cattle". He made "diligent inquiry" at several points and found no Texas cattle except near Coolidge and these were on the Colorado side of the boundary line. The drovers assured him they had made arrangements with Colorado authorities to move north along the line and that it was their intention to keep strictly on the Colorado side. Kelley doubted the arrangements with Colorado authorities and feared that after the drovers went north the settlers would compel them to move over to the Kansas side and they would try to convince the settlers and officers that their cattle had been inspected and passed by officials in southern Kansas.²³

Jack Potter, a trail driver of that period and writer of trail history, says that herds owned by John Blocker, J. W. Driskill, and a man named Davis blazed the National Trail through the Panhandle and No Man's Land. They had contracted in 1884 to deliver a large consignment of cattle in Colorado in 1885

²¹Quoted in *Kansas City Livestock Record*, June 4, 1885.

²²Governor's Archives, 1885-89, Correspondence: Livestock Sanitary Commission, Kansas Historical Society; *Kansas City Live Stock Record*, June 25, 1885.

²³Report quoted in *Kansas City Live Stock Record*, August 18, 1885.



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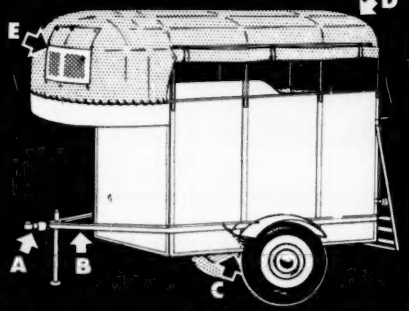
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and had been delayed in the Indian Territory. Anxious to deliver their herds they left the old trail below Camp Supply and drove west through the northern tier of Texas counties, evidently following the route established at Dallas until they reached a point near the present site of Texhoma, then turned north and went across the Neutral Strip to the southwest corner of Kansas.²² It may be that a trail boss employed by Martin Culver drove the first herd that season up the Kansas-Colorado border. The story runs that the boss tried to enter Kansas and was met at the state line by guards who served papers on him. The boss put his leg over the saddle horn and looked at the officers for a few seconds, then turned to his men and said, "Bend 'em west, boys. There's nothing there but sunflowers and s— of b— anyway." The herd traveled west. Culver went to Washington and obtained a concession on the strip of land three miles wide along the east Colorado line for a trail.²³ The writer has found no documentary evidence on the subject, but it is possible that an understanding may have been reached with national officials. Some of the newspapers at the time indicated that the Government had reserved range 41 for a trail and the State of Colorado honored this arrangement. Several herds traveled this route during the season.²⁴ The marching feet of the animals and the wheels of the chuck wagons cut a trail in the prairie which was known as the National Cattle Trail and was used for three seasons without interference from Uncle Sam or Colorado.

The National Trail, as finally established, left the Western Trail near the present site of Woodward, Oklahoma, and ran west through the northern tier of Texas Panhandle counties to a point about where Texhoma is now located, then north across No Man's Land to the southwest corner of Kansas and up the Colorado side of the Kansas-Colorado line for about 160 miles; because of the high country and lack of water the trail then veered to the west and did not touch the Kansas line again until it reached the northwest corner where it turned northeast, then ran north to Ogallala.

During the summer Martin Culver laid out a townsite on the banks of the Arkansas where the Santa Fe railroad intersected the cattle trail and named the town Trail City. Associated with him were two Garden City men: Howell P. Myton, registrar of the United States land office, and W. S. Smith, of the firm of Smith and Bennett, land agents. The town company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 divided into 200 shares of \$100 each.²⁵ The founders planned to make the town a replica of Dodge City. Quite a number of the first residents came from that famous cow town. On August 25 the *Globe Live Stock Journal* announced that the new town was "looming up" and was destined to become the "rip-roaring Texas cattle town of the West". A month later the *Pueblo Chieftain* reported that a number of buildings had been put up, stores, saloons and a large boarding house were in "full blast", and that nearly 100 lots

²²Cattle Trails of the Old West (Clayton, New Mexico: Laura E. Krebiel, 1939), pp. 21-22.

²³Newspaper interview early in 1949 with E. M. Price, Colby, Kan., grandson of Martin Culver and administrator of his estate.

²⁴An estimated 100,000 head of cattle passed over this trail by August, *Texas Live Stock Journal*, August 8, 1885.

²⁵Charter in Archives Division, Colorado State Historical Society.

had been sold at from \$100 to \$200 each.⁴¹

The southern Texas ranchers had reason to be happy at the close of the 1885 cattle season. The government had removed a trail block in the Indian Territory, and the drovers had cut a new trail to the northern markets and ranges. In July President Cleveland issued an order that "all cattle must be removed from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation within forty days". A delegation of cowmen visited Washington and asked the President for an extension of time, but he refused to modify the order, explaining that the presence of cattlemen was irritating the Indians. They went home with the President's final admonition "No argument will induce me to change what has been done" ringing in their ears. They grumbled a lot but started removing their herds. Perhaps their compliance was accelerated by the presence of General Miles and his troops at Fort Reno with orders to enforce the proclamation.⁴² The *Kansas City Live Stock Record* commented as follows on the order: "As a result of the prompt and decisive action of the President, insuring a free trail for Texas cattle through the Indian Territory to northern markets, the price of cattle in Texas has advanced fully 25 percent. This means millions of dollars to Texas."⁴³

Encouraged by the favorable trend of events the Texas delegation again tried to get Congress to legalize the national trail. Shortly after the Forty-ninth Congress convened Senator Coke introduced Bill 721 which was read twice and referred to the committee on commerce.⁴⁴ In January Representative Miller introduced a companion measure in the lower house.⁴⁵ On March 4 Coke reported the bill out of the committee with amendments; on the 19th he moved that the bill be considered, which motion was agreed to, and it was considered as in committee of the whole. The amended bill provided that the public lands in range number 41 along the east line of Colorado should be reserved from sale and settlement for a ten-year period and set apart as a national live-stock highway. The amendments were agreed to and the bill was read a third time and passed.⁴⁶

On the following day the speaker laid the Senate Bill before the House where it was read and referred to the committee on commerce. Three days later Representative J. H. Reagan of Texas reported the bill back with a favorable recommendation⁴⁷ and submitted a report setting forth four reasons for its passage: (1) The Secretary of the Interior had informed the committee that the land in range 41 was generally of "such a character as to preclude the idea of its being demanded for the purpose of farming or stock-raising in the near future"; (2) the quantity of land reserved for this highway was not excessive; (3) the size of the live-stock trade justified setting apart this land; and (4) Gulf-coast cattle driven over a trail would be less liable to communicate splenic fever than cattle shipped by rail as the drive would require at least sixty days, during which time experience showed that they lost

⁴¹Quoted in *Globe Live Stock Journal*, October 6, 1885.

⁴²*Kansas City Live Stock Record*, July 30, August 13 and 20, September 10, 1885.

⁴³*Kansas City Live Stock Record*, August 6, 1885.

⁴⁴Congressional Globe, 49th Cong., 1st sess., p. 346.

⁴⁵*Ibid.*, p. 488.

⁴⁶*Ibid.*, pp. 2025, 2521, 2522.

⁴⁷*Ibid.*, pp. 2573, 2668.

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the power to impart the disease.⁴⁹ On April 28 Reagan called the bill up for consideration. The bill was read and Reagan stated that if there was no objection he would move the "bill be put upon its passage". The speaker reminded him the bill was in committee of the whole, whereupon the Congressman asked unanimous consent that the committee be discharged and the bill put upon its passage. In the debate members asked about the route and the rights of settlers on the land. Two amendments were made: one provided that the trail should not be used until the interests of *bona fide* settlers along the trail were bought or their consent obtained; the other reserved the right of the government to repeal the law. The question recurred on the passage of the bill. The House divided; there were 69 ayes and 29 noes. Representative W. P. Hepburn of Iowa announced: "No quorum," whereupon S. W. T. Lanham of Texas demanded the yeas and nays. Then Reagan asked for and received permission to withdraw the bill.⁵⁰

Trail City was one of the liveliest spots in the Middle West in 1886. In March the *Globe Live Stock Journal* said, "Trail City is taking on a little boom of their own, all on account of it being near the time when the great herds will be loitering about there." Bob Wright and H. M. Beverley of Dodge City each opened a general supply and outfitting store, the latter's store soon becoming the largest of its kind in the West. Martin Culver built a hotel that was rated second only to the Silver Star at Coolidge. Richmond and Dunbar, ranch brokers at Dodge City, opened an office. I. P. Olive erected a livery stable, and the railroad built stock yards. The big saloon owners at Dodge City moved in with their gambling equipment and dancehall girls.

The town had a resident population of about 200 and a transient population of about 300. There were four or five saloons, two or three hotels, a number of dancehalls, a couple of grocery stores and a few homes, most of the buildings being located on the town's only street which extended north and south from a point about where highway 50 now crosses the state line. The back doors of the row of buildings on the east side opened into Kansas and on the west side into Colorado. When the law was after a man he dashed out of a back door and across a state line. Because of the obstacles to law enforcement this strip was known as "No Man's Land".

The Texas herds began arriving early in June. By the 11th three herds had crossed the river: two belonging to the Continental Cattle Co. and one to Curtis and Atkinson. The foremen of all three herds were arrested by order of the Bent County Stock Association on a charge that they had entered the state without health certificates. The drovers had antagonized the local cattlemen by wandering from the trail and trying to cross the river at different points. The trouble was soon adjusted and the herds were on their way.⁵¹ On July 3 a newspaper correspondent at Trail City reported that up to that time 80,078 cattle had arrived, then added the following: "This is a pretty dull place except when there are several herds near town, then it is lively enough. At other times a dog fight, a

⁴⁹49th Cong., 1st sess., House Report No. 1228.

⁵⁰Congressional Record, 49th Cong., 1st sess.

pp. 3935-3936.

⁵¹*Globe Live Stock Journal*, June 15, 1886.

horse race, or Nigger John riding a bucking horse, will call out everybody in town. Last week, however, we had quite an item. A couple of cowboys came down the trail to town and went into R. M. Wright and Co's store and bought a pair of boots. Sometime afterward it was discovered that one of them was a girl. She was persuaded to change her clothing and went home that night with Jack Rhodes. Her parents live near Cimarron.¹² By July 29 the number of cattle had reached 135,000 and it was estimated the total drive for the year would be around 235,000.¹³

Trail City roared along the road to fame that summer. The place didn't become a second Dodge City, but it did rate high among frontier towns in toughness and was called "that Hellhole on the Arkansas". A lot of hard characters had congregated there, among them escaped convicts who were seeking refuge from justice. Everything was wide open day and night. Even the local court seemed to be in session at all hours. Sometimes men came to town and rode their horses into a saloon and ordered drinks. Coolidge, Kansas, was two miles east of Trail City, and there was considerable traffic between the two places. The thirsty residents of Coolidge provided much of the traffic, going to Trail City to do their drinking and gambling. It was not long before the four or five hack lines that made as high as a dozen trips daily had difficulty taking care of the business. The round trip fare was 50 cents. Each hack had three seats and held six people, but when the driver had a dancehall girl with him ten or a dozen men would try to crowd in. The drivers didn't charge a dancehall girl fare. In fact they vied with each other to haul the girls free. Groups of drunks occasionally came over to Coolidge and scared the women and children half to death. One day a dancehall nymph from Trail City was lying drunk beside the street. A crowd had gathered. The marshal grabbed her by the feet and started dragging her across the ditch toward the jail. This aroused her and she told the officer and everybody within hearing distance what their relations had been in the past and what he had better do. He locked the woman up, but word soon came from Trail City to release her or the boys would come and get her. He let her out of jail.¹⁴

Quarrels, fist fights and shooting scrapes were common in Trail City. I. P. Olive was one of the first victims of gun play. He was killed on Monday afternoon, August 16, by Joe Sparrow whose home was in Texas. Sparrow had worked for Olive at one time and it is said that the trouble between them was over a herd of cattle. The *Garden City Sentinel* gave the following particulars of the shooting: "Sparrow came up from Dodge Sunday night and met Olive at Trail City Monday morning. They had some words. Olive drew a revolver but Sparrow grabbed it. Olive said he would shoot him before sundown. Sparrow told him he did not want any trouble and tried to prevent any difficulty. The sheriff took charge of Olive who slept till this afternoon, then went down to Haynes' saloon. He was seen by Sparrow, when some

¹²*Globe Live Stock Journal*, July 6, 1886.
¹³*Globe Live Stock Journal*, August 10, 1886.

¹⁴The information on Trail City is taken chiefly from research papers written by students in English II, Coolidge, Kan., High School, Fall Semester, 1950, and from newspaper clippings supplied by James C. Hauder, Superintendent of the Coolidge schools.

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Please renew my subscription for one year to The Cattleman. It is such a great help to me in managing my ranch.—Mettie S. Myers, Henrietta, Texas.

words passed and trouble was at once imminent. It is thought Sparrow tried to avoid it but fired at Olive and missed him. He fired again, the ball striking Olive in the left breast and he fell, his head striking the door case. He fired a third time, striking Olive in the left temple, from the effects of which he died instantly. After the second shot Olive exclaimed 'Oh Joe, don't shoot.' Sparrow gave himself up."⁵⁴ The remains were forwarded to Dodge City and were immediately taken charge of by members of the Corona Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.⁵⁵

On a Friday evening in September the town was the scene of another tragedy in which John Millsap, a Texas cattleman, stabbed Berry Hill, also a Texan who had lived at Trail City several months. The origin of the trouble went back to the time when Hill was a resident of Texas. He was indicted for a crime and his bond was fixed at a large sum. Millsap went his bail but before court convened Hill left the country and the cattleman had to make good the amount of the bond. Millsap was driving a herd up the trail and arrived at Trail City in the forenoon where he found Hill. This was the first meeting between the two since Hill had jumped his bond. They had a talk and agreed to drop the matter, renewing their friendship with a glass of liquor. They continued to pledge their friendship in the flowing glass so frequently that by dark both felt they "owned a good portion of the United States, with a large chunk of the British possessions thrown in for good measure". Finally they began matching silver dollars and Millsap won. Then Hill became angry and told Millsap he could whip him. The latter refused to fight, and backing into a corner of the saloon asked the crowd to keep Hill away. Several men interfered and held Hill back for several minutes. He managed to break loose and struck Millsap in the face, whereupon the latter drew a rusty jack knife and stabbed him several times, inflicting wounds that left him near death. Millsap left town but returned and gave himself up to Aaron Holcomb, justice of the peace, who turned him over to Frank Nixon, sheriff of Bent County.⁵⁶

In November Deputy Sheriff James Talbott was going east on a freight train and demonstrated his idea of fun by firing his gun while passing through town. One ball went into a saloon, another into a residence, barely missing Mrs. Harry George. Another deputy who happened to be in town ran out and took a few shots at the deputy on the train. Fortunately nobody was hurt in this dangerous bit of horse play.⁵⁷

Trail City had an energetic rival for both business and glory in 1887. On April 1 the Borders Town Company filed a charter with the State of Kansas.⁵⁸ This corporation was organized for the purpose of laying out a townsite in Stanton County on the Kansas side of the cattle trail, the site being 28 miles south of Trail City. The town was named for Col. Joseph H. Borders of Coolidge, one of the directors of the new town company and owner of the Coolidge state bank. Borders was a Kentuckian who had come to Garden City, Kansas, in 1884 where he published the *Garden City Sentinel*.

⁵⁴Quoted in Dodge City Times, August 19, 1886.

⁵⁵Globe Live Stock Journal, August 24, 1886.

⁵⁶Coolidge Citizen, September 24, 1886.

⁵⁷Research papers, English II, Coolidge High School.

⁵⁸Town charter book, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka.



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Ma says, "It doesn't take long to make you hardboiled after you've been in hot water a few times."

For the life of me I can't understand why some folks continue to put up with make-shift water pumping equipment when they can get a Jensen.

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for a year, then engaged in the banking business.³⁰ The new town being located on the cattle trail, a stage line, proposed irrigation canal and railroad, and surrounded by a fine agricultural country, was publicized as the future commercial center of the Southwest. The promoters set apart several business lots to be given to those who would build and go into business. On August 12 *The Border Rover*, a weekly newspaper, began publication at Borders. The first issue contained an extensive notice of the town which is an illuminating example of town booming on the frontier as well as furnishing information on the town's growth.

"Borders, Stanton County, Kansas, is the liveliest and most successful town in Southwest Kansas. Situated on the State Line, and is absolutely without a Rival or Peer!

"The Town Company, which is composed of the best element of the world—renowned Town Builders of Southwest Kansas, have spared no means to make Booming Borders one of the best towns in Kansas, and have built a Hotel at a cost of \$3,500.00, which challenges everything in that line south of the Arkansas River for comfort, beauty and architecture. The town is only a few months old, and can boast of two hotels, a newspaper, several stores, a large livery barn, blacksmith and tin shop, and several very good residence buildings. Shade trees consisting of catalpa, walnut and boxelder have been ordered and will be planted on all the streets of the town."

Trail driving was on the decline in 1887 for two reasons: First, the market for Texas stock was sluggish. While more than 90,000 head were sold at Trail City during the season, at least 70,000 were returned to their home state.³¹ Commenting on market conditions the *Range Journal* at Denver said, "The cattle that have come north this year have not found a market, and several herds have turned their tails to the home of the aurora borealis, and are marching back to the Pan Handle of Texas."³² Second, a block of public land in southeastern Colorado was opened to settlement, and homesteaders moved in and closed the trail. By an Act approved August 4, 1886, Congress authorized the establishment of the Bent Land District which comprised a block of land approximately 145 miles long and 70 miles wide with a land office at Lamar. On August 10 the commissioner of the general land office issued a notice of the establishment of this district.³³ The office opened for business on January 1, 1887 and the first land entry was made on the 5th. Range 41, through which the trail ran, was opened for settlement on July 25 and over 100 filings were recorded the first day. According to the *Garden City Sentinel*, "It is the choice land and there was a perfect stampede for it."³⁴ The *Border Rover* doubtless explained the popularity of this strip in the following note: "The Trail, that inexhaustible coal field, adjoining Stanton County on the west, is being rapidly taken up by settlers."³⁵

³⁰Finney County clippings, Vol. 1, p. 101, Kansas Historical Society.

³¹Coolidge Citizen, July 29, 1887; *Garden City Daily Sentinel*, September 25, 1887.

³²Quoted in *Garden City Daily Sentinel*, July 22, 1887.

³³Notice No. 905; also diagram of land district and correspondence, (photostat copies), Records of General Land Office, National Archives, Washington.

³⁴July 27, 1887.

³⁵August 12, 1887.

³⁶Colorado State Business Directory, 1887-1892.

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REGISTERED ABERDEEN - ANGUS

1 1/2 MI. WEST • FARM ROAD 580 • LAMPASAS, TEXAS

BULLS IN SERVICE

- Black Prince 27th of Angus Valley 1117614
- Brook Prince S. 4th 1168145
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There are a number of calves by Black Prince 27th at the ranch and we think they are good. You are cordially invited to come by and see them and our other good Angus cattle.

FOR SALE

We will have some bred heifers and older cows for sale in July and several good bulls in January, 1952.

VISITORS WELCOME

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Introducing our junior herd sire . . .

QUALITY of ADA 2nd

- Our junior herd sire is a son of the well-known Carlton Corbin herd sire, Quality Prince 17th, he by Quality Prince of Sunbeam and out of Edwina 9th of Oklahoma, a daughter of Master Page.
- His dam is Erica 3rd of Ada by Prince Sunbeam 153rd and out of Erica 45th of Fairview.

And our senior herd sire . . .

DEER HILL BANDOLIER 153rd

He has been doing a good job for us.

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You owe it to yourself to check into the advantages offered by BRANGUS . . . the BIG blacks that bring tops on the beef market!

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WHY TASTE? Your TONGUE will prove the SOFTNESS and SMOOTHNESS of "CARBOTEX," the ONLY calcium supplement either you or your livestock can eat RAW, as it is a soft, powdery formation in the ground.

TASTE "CARBOTEX" and all other calcium supplements used in FEED MIXTURES. Let your TONGUE decide on the one most soothing to delicate stomach membranes.

MANUFACTURERS of FEEDS and MINERALS, who use "CARBOTEX," pay a higher price for it, to put a superior calcium supplement in their products. They deserve your patronage.

FEED "CARBOTEX" equal parts with salt, three per cent in mashes, two per cent in other feeds, and it will aid in the prevention of BLOAT, MILK-FEVER, WOOD-EATING, RICKETS, SOFT-SHELL EGGS, etc., when caused by calcium deficiency.

"CARBOTEX" is not made by grinding rocks or shells.

TEXAS CARBONATE COMPANY
FLORENCE, TEXAS

The population of Trail City, listed as 100 in 1887, dropped to 50 the following year.⁶⁶ As the years passed the buildings were moved away or sagged in ruins, and by 1902 all the residents had left, many of them having moved over to Coolidge. At present only one of the original buildings stands on the townsite, a lonely reminder of glamorous days. A similar fate awaited Borders, and like Trail City, it is one of the ghost towns of the frontier.

Santa Rosa Quarter Horse Show

CHUCK WAGON, owned by Bob Collins of Goldthwaite, was named champion Quarter Horse stallion of the 1951 Roundup and Livestock Exposition at Santa Rosa. Reserve champion was Little Red Diabolo, owned by O. B. McCampbell of Fort Worth.

Abbott's Marilyn, owned by Tom and Edith Abbott of the A Bar A Ranch, Fort Worth, was champion Quarter Horse mare. Reserve champion mare was Red Bobbie Reed, owned by Gordon Wheeler of San Juan Capistrano, Calif.

The show was judged by G. G. (Bill) Lamkin of Westminster, Calif. Doug Mitchell of Fort Worth, secretary of the National Cutting Horse Association and one of the assistant managers of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, was superintendent.

The awards were as follows:

(All towns are Texas unless otherwise stated.)

Stallions Foaled in 1950: 1. Pengree Rev. Pengree Ranch, Cuba; 2. Braggie, Lee Scrivner, Jr. Parnell; 3. George T. George Wilderspin, Fort Worth; 4. Handful, Ed Heller, Dundee; 5. Joe Boy, Shawver Bros., Millsap; 6. Rainey Hancock, W. A. Krohn, Electra.

Stallions Foaled in 1949: 1. Bar Hug, A. R. Eppenauer & Son, Marfa; 2. Luna Negra, Mrs. A. B. Wharton, Jr., Vernon; 3. Poco Boy, T. A. King & Sons, Wichita Falls; 4. C. C. Danny D. C. C. Arnold, Ardmore, Okla.; 5. Red Joe K. Miss Elynor Rudnick, Bakersfield, Calif.; 6. Fairplay, Amel Frey, Dundee.

Stallions Foaled in 1948: 1. Little Red Diabolo, O. B. McCampbell, Fort Worth; 2. Billy Joe Bob, F. A. Freeman, Wichita Falls; 3. Sutherland's Paul A. Robert Q. Sutherland, Kansas City, Mo.; 4. Temptation A. L. R. Archer and Mrs. Mary Adair, Grand Prairie; 5. Gillian's Attaday, R. L. Gillian, Stamford; 6. No-Dice, Krohn's Small Fry Ranch, Wichita Falls.

Stallions Foaled in 1947 or Before: 1. Chuck Wagon, Bob Collins, Goldthwaite; 2. Poco Tivio, Cliff Magers, Fort Worth; 3. King McCue, Clyde Redwine, Throckmorton; 4. King Adair, Billy Craft, Jacksboro; 5. Dunny D. C. C. Arnold, Ardmore, Okla.; 6. Rock Dexter, B. C. Hess, Wichita Falls.

Grand Champion Stallion: Chuck Wagon, Bob Collins, Goldthwaite.

Reserve Champion Stallion: Abbott's Marilyn, Tom and Edith Abbott, A Bar A Ranch, Fort Worth.

Mares Foaled in 1950: 1. Miss V. O. H. R. B. Etter and V. O. Hildreth, Jr., Holly, Colo.; 2. Penzall, Ed Heller, Dundee; 3. Mademoiselle M. M. Ranch, Milford; 4. Chamaco, Vernon Bradley, Plainview; 5. Chamaco Sissy, Doyle Saul, Plainview; 6. Chocolate Whiz, Mrs. Albert Plattner, Grand Prairie.

Mares Foaled in 1949: 1. Daline, Jinkens Bros., Fort Worth; 2. Suite Me, Heller; 3. Pekky, Jinkens Bros.; 4. My Edith, Ed Heller; 5. Edith's Beauty, Tom and Edith Abbott; 6. Cow Girl K. W. A. Krohn, Electra.

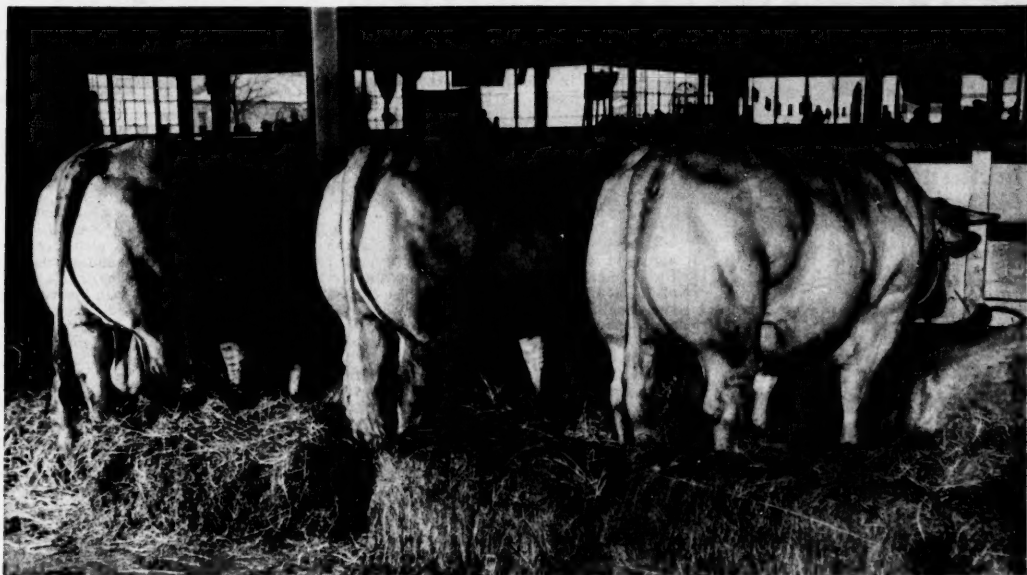
Mares Foaled in 1948: 1. Miss Tyler, Jinkens Bros.; 2. My Pal, Aaron Roper, Vineyard; 3. Toy Adair, F. E. Anderson, Dallas; 4. Shy Lou, Jack O'Donohue, Holiday; 5. Talley's Pride, Dave Talley, Tyler; 6. Lady Calhoun, Johnny Miles, Jr., Cresson.

Mares Foaled in 1947 or Before: 1. Abbott's Marilyn, Tom and Edith Abbott; 2. Edith's Jolene, Tom and Edith Abbott; 3. Charlene, Charles L. King, Wichita Falls; 4. Daffodil, Lloyd Walters, Pampa; 5. Peggy Joyce, A. N. Jones, Vinson.

Grand Champion Quarter Horse Mare: Abbott's Marilyn, Tom and Edith Abbott.

Reserve Champion Quarter Horse Mare: Red Bobbie Reed, Gordon Wheeler.

Geldings, Any Age: 1. Sandbowl, Wilkins Ranch, Wilkins, Nev.; 2. Bar-V Power House, Bar-V Ranch, Wichita Falls; 3. Popping Joe, Hib Hibel, Hockley; 4. George T. B. D. Fussell, Eagle Lake; 5. Sonny Boy, Ed Bowman, Peyton, Colo.; 6. Baldy, Jack Peak, Seymour.



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3/4 Charolaise—1/4 Brahman

7/8 Charolaise—1/8 Brahman



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KILL**TICKS
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GREATER PROFITS
Use Du Pont
Livestock Spray
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Proved by over a million treatments
in one state alone in 1950

- **EFFECTIVE**—Controls practically all of the insect pests of livestock.
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- **SAFE**—Even on young animals.*
- **ECONOMICAL**—Costs only a few cents per head to treat.

Also excellent for spraying barns* and farm premises.

Contains DDT and BHC, specially combined to get the maximum benefit of both—whether used as spray or dip.

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Screwworm
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Dependable, economical.
Stays mixed, light-colored.
Clean to use, heals quickly.



**In 8oz., pints,
qts. and gals.**

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Rainmakers Sell New Magic

By WAYNE GARD

DROUTH that seared pastures and fields in the Southwest has created a new market for the rainmakers. The returned war pilot in search of a quick fortune has tied an old plane together with baling wire and is busy dropping dry ice on the clouds. The man who played out as an oil wildcatter has swapped his doodlebug for a rainmaking machine and is blowing silver iodide gas up into the sky.

Many scientists have given guarded approval to some of the new devices for rainmaking. Others, including those of the Weather Bureau, maintain a cautious policy of wait-and-see. With fat contracts in sight, those rainmakers who stick to scientific procedures often are outnumbered by fly-by-night promoters interested more in extracting dollars from patrons than in drawing showers from the sky. This makes the situation confusing to ranchmen and farmers.

Nevertheless, rainmaking is becoming a big business. In the lower Rio Grande Valley, several rival firms have been battling for contracts in recent months. At Weslaco, the Precipitation Control Company of Phoenix, Ariz., agreed with the Valley Rain Increasing Association to try for more rain. Its plan was to fly planes for 120 hours to seed clouds with silver iodide gas over a 1,500,000-acre tract.

At McAllen, where many stockmen and farmers had pledged a dollar an acre for rainmaking, the Water Resources Development Corporation of Pasadena, Calif., was angling for a \$60,000 contract. Spokesmen for this firm dismissed as impractical the seeding of clouds with dry ice from planes and said that the dropping of silver iodide brings only erratic results. Their method was to release silver iodide in gas form from generators on the ground. "We can't make it rain to any great extent unless it's going to rain naturally," said Ford Hubbard, president of this company. "But we have found it possible to increase the amount of rain up to 100 per cent."

Last March both planes and ground generators were used to impregnate clouds over the vast King Ranch. The rainmakers took credit for the downpour that followed, even though it drenched most of South Texas, an area many times that in which they had worked. At Robstown, the Coastal Bend Agricultural Improvement Association has obtained a 50-year charter to produce and control rain by artificial means. At Waco, McLennan County farmers have agreed to rainmaking experiments. On the high plains, the Texas Panhandle Rain Improvement Association, representing several counties, has contracted with a Denver rainmaking firm.

Similar activities are going on through most of the West. Farmers in northwestern Kansas have formed the non-profit High Plains Water Resources Development Association. This group has engaged a Denver firm to put silver iodide into clouds. The project is expected to cost about \$45,000 a year—\$5,000 for each of nine counties. In New Mexico last spring, 85 per cent of the cattle raisers subscribed to the same rainmaking service.

In Arizona the Salt River Valley Water Users Association has spent \$120,000 in three years in rainmaking efforts. The Navajo Indians of that state, who formerly relied on their medicine men for rain, have put \$12,500 into cloud-seeding. In southern California, San Diego has contracted with the Rainfall Corporation of America to seed clouds with silver iodide gas in an attempt to fill reservoirs that were nearly dry.

The more conservative cloud chasers call themselves not rainmakers but rain-increasers. They say they can't make it rain but can make it rain more. They get out their planes and their generators only when clouds are present and rain appears likely. When a good soaker hits, they take the credit and say that it was made twice as big by their efforts.

By forgetting their failures and boasting of every rain that closely follows their activities, the rainmakers build up impressive records. Near Nuevo Laredo last March, Mexican cotton growers received an inch of needed rain on the day after the rain-boosters were at work. Later in the same month, the same sequence occurred at Corpus Christi. There the federal weather forecaster said it would have rained anyway. It has been impossible, thus far, to prove whether the chemicals caused or increased the rain or the rainmakers just happened to operate ahead of a shower.

Since ancient times, rainmaking has been one of the chief aims of magicians. In Africa the medicine man believed best at bringing rain often became the chief of the tribe. In Pacific islands, local wizards sought rain by dipping a branch in water and sprinkling the ground. In a Russian village, three men would climb fir trees in a sacred grove. One would beat a kettle or cask to imitate thunder. Another would knock firebrands together to imitate lightning. The third carried a bucket from which he sprinkled water on all sides.

In our country, most of the Indian tribes had elaborate rainmaking rites. Among the Omahas, when their corn withered from drouth, members of the sacred Buffalo Society filled a large vessel with water and danced around it four times. Then one would take some of the water into his mouth and squirt it into the air, making a spray in imitation of rain. Finally, he would upset the vessel, spilling the water on the ground.

In dry seasons, pioneer white settlers often speculated on the possibility of making rain. Edward Powers, an engineer, wrote a book on the subject, published in 1871. Nine years later, Gen. Daniel Ruggles of Virginia obtained a patent on a method for making rain. In 1892 five Kansans formed the Goodland Artificial Rain Company. This company was capitalized at \$100,000. But its contraptions wouldn't work, and in 1911 it quietly passed out of existence.

In the spring of 1910, three years after he had bought the 200,000-acre Curry Comb Ranch in West Texas, C. W. Post, the breakfast-food king, became interested in rainmaking. Recalling that in the Civil War, artillery bombard-

ments almost always were followed by rain, he asked his ranch managers to try to evoke rain by explosions in the air. "Perfect a suitable kite to carry up two pounds of dynamite," he wrote. "Make 15 or 20 of them, and order 150 pieces of dynamite containing two pounds each, and each with a five-minute fuse."

The kites were ready in June. But, just as they were about to be launched, rain began to pour and continued for several days. The next year Post decided to try again, this time not with kites but with explosions on the ground, along the edges of the Caprock. The 171 charges of dynamite threw dirt and rocks into the air—but brought no rain. Several later trials were made, that year and the next, but without making any certain change in West Texas weather.

During the drouth cycle of 1915-1918, which brought heavy losses to ranchmen and farmers in the Southwest, the Rock Island Railroad hired a rainmaker from Australia to bring relief to the communities it served. This cloud chaser was provided with a boxcar, from which soon arose vapors of various colors and vile smells. After several weeks in which no rain fell, the rainmaker was dismissed. As soon as he had departed, torrents began to fall and almost washed away the railroad's embankments.

In 1916, San Diego contracted with Charles Mallory Hatfield, who claimed to have a secret process for making rain. Soon afterward, heavy downpours caused a disastrous flood. Later the courts held that Hatfield had not caused the rain. As a result, he was unable to collect on his contract.

The present frenzied activity in rainmaking began after Dr. Vincent Schaefer of the General Electric Company, in 1946, seeded a cloud of cool moisture to convert it into ice particles. Since then, commercial rainmakers have sprung up in almost every western state. All of them offer records that, on their face, are impressive. A California company cites its success with Leo Horrigan, a big wheat rancher in Washington. Horrigan's wheat crop, hit by drouth, was estimated at 8 to 10 bushels an acre. After cloud seeding and later rain, it made 20 bushels.

In Oregon and Washington, rainmaking has brought a head-on collision between wheat growers and fruit and vegetable raisers. The grain men want moisture at one season, the fruit and vegetable farmers at another. With each group adamant, the timing of the rains there may have to be left to Mother Nature.

The more optimistic of the rainmakers now predict that rain can be drawn from cloudless skies. This forecast was made by Dr. Harold Vagtborg, director of the Institute of Inventive Research and the Slick Foundation of Applied Research at the Essar Ranch near San Antonio. Speaking at the convention of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association in Dallas last March, he confidently promised rain on grasslands from seemingly clear skies.

Opposed to such optimism is the testimony of other scientists who still are dubious. Rainmaking experiments by the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology have been disappointing, says Dr. E. J. Workman, president of that agency. "We have dispensed tremendous quantities of silver iodide," he re-

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ports, "and have made careful observations of the clouds, seeking clear-cut evidence of the action in the sky. The evidence has not been forthcoming."

W. F. McDonald, assistant director of the Weather Bureau, believes that the rainmakers are engaged in wishful thinking. "It's still too early," he said recently, "to try to define what can be done in this field." He granted the possibility that rainfall may be started locally "in some degree" by artificial means but declared that "a great deal more work is necessary before sound conclusions can be formed."

The attitude of most of the doubters is that crediting the rainmakers is like saying that if a lot of women hang their washing out on Monday and it rains on Wednesday, the rain was caused by hanging out the clothes. Some Texans recall the late James C. White, a newspaper editor in Brownwood. Whenever a drouth became serious, Jim started a rain campaign in his paper. He kept plugging at it, no matter how long it took, until rain came. Then he took the full credit.

Lately some of the rainmakers and their sponsors have been running into various difficulties. In Colorado a real estate man demanded that the National Weather Improvement Association pay him \$250 for the extra snow shoveling he had to do. In New York, 14 claims of property damage, totaling \$288,333, were filed against the city, all specifying "flooding by New York City's rainmaking operations". People as far east as Buffalo have blamed their floods on rainmakers in the West. The Arizona Cattle Growers Association has protested further rainmaking activities until a thorough study is made.

Even national security has been brought into the argument. Senator Clinton P. Anderson holds that the rainmakers are responsible for a drouth in the upper Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico. He suggested that the uncontrolled use of silver iodide to induce rain might cause floods in one area and drouths in another "and throw our defenses more out of kilter than five atomic bombs".

Present signs point to probable imposition of federal control over the rainmakers. John C. White, Texas Commissioner of Agriculture, believes that this control should be in state hands; but the state legislatures have neglected to act in this field. Congress, on the other hand, has three pending bills on this subject. All seek to curb indiscriminate rainmaking and to provide more scientific research and experiment by federal agencies and by private groups co-ordinated under federal supervision.

Enactment of one of these measures may lead to trials of various rainmaking methods in a selected region. Success in developing a dependable and safe technique would take rainmaking out of the present hit-or-miss category and give it a sound basis for expansion as a science promising greener pastures and surer field crops.

People who work in the sun are particularly susceptible to skin cancer on hands, face and neck. In Texas, where there is an abundance of sunlight, 140 out of every 100,000 people develop skin cancer; in Michigan, which gets half as much sunlight as Texas, the rate is 24 per 100,000.

Trend of Taxes on Farm, Ranch Real Estate in Texas, 1950

By ROBERT G. CHERRY and
L. P. GABBARD*

TAXES on Texas farm and ranch real estate increased in 1950, marking the fourth year of successive advances. Average increase for the State was four per cent, a moderate rise when compared with the 15 per cent increase in 1949.

Total taxes levied by all units of government averaged 26.6 cents per acre. This level is about 50 per cent higher than the near 18-cent-per-acre stabilized level of 1936-46 and compares with a record high of 29 cents in 1931.

Reflecting the wide variation of Texas agriculture and intensity of governmental development, taxes ranged from an average of five cents per acre in the Trans-Pecos area to \$3.41 in the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

Taxes were not higher in all counties; some recorded slight decreases. The rise in some counties was much greater than the State average.

School districts were responsible for most of the increase in 1950; State and county taxes generally showed no appreciable change. Special districts—water, drainage, navigation—are of minor importance on a statewide basis, but are a major tax factor in a few areas. Special district taxes increased slightly during 1950.

The relative importance of taxes levied by the various types of governments has changed considerably in recent years. Schools have increased their share of the total tax bill while the proportion from county levies has declined. School districts in 1950 accounted for 50 per cent of farm and ranch real estate taxes, counties 29 per cent, State 14 per cent, and other districts 7 per cent.

A factor contributing to the growth of school taxes has been the extension of levies to most land by the Gilmer-Aikin school laws. Less than one per cent of the farms and ranches in the station's sample tax study showed no local school tax in 1950; before revision of the school laws there were extensive areas which did not have a local tax.

Despite higher cents-per-acre assessments, taxes were easier to pay in 1950 when measured by prices received for Texas agricultural commodities. The price index (Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA) rose from 275 in 1949, to 306 in 1950, while the tax index rose somewhat proportionately less, from 284 to 296. As a result, the tax-price ratio declined from 1.03 to .97, or slightly less than in the base year 1913.

Since 1950 was the last year in which the State will levy a property tax for general revenue purposes, the upward trend will likely be halted, at least temporarily, in 1951. The potential tax load has not been greatly diminished, however, as counties may now levy an additional 30-cent rate.

*Respectively, assistant professor and head, Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, Texas A. & M. College Experiment Station.

Farming has moved up from fourth to third place as the most dangerous way of making a living. About 55 of every 100,000 workers engaged in agriculture are killed accidentally every year. Only the construction industry, mining and quarrying had higher occupational death rates.



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Supimpa Manso 4th 10/2—3726, a good breeding son of Supimpa Manso 711/0—2688 that was one of the top sons of Manso 41-162. This bull has been one of our top sires at all times. On his dam's side he goes back to Maroto 1-283. Bred by J. D. Hudgins, Hungerford, Texas. Sire of 31 head in this Sale, and mated to 25 head of my better cows.

Morata Emperor 42-42422 has been another of my good breeding bulls, and is mated to 25 head of good cows and young heifers. He is the sire of 25 head in this Sale.

In this Sale we are featuring the services of Resoto Manso 650/4—22867, another bull bred by J. D. Hudgins. He is an own son of Resoto Manso 381/2—5663, and a grandson of Aristocrat Manso 675/0—1175 through his dam, Lady Aristocrat Manso 23rd, 238/3—30466. This bull is the sire of some top cattle in the herds of Glenn Faver, Jasper, Texas; Richard Collier, Silsbee, Texas; and J. T. White, Hearne, Texas. He has been in the pasture with 32 head of our top brood cows.



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Murdo Mackenzie

(Continued from Page 24)

which he would like to put into practice on a larger scale.

After a few weeks, he was on his way to Clydeside with his wife and children, where they would sail for a new life in a new country.

Their first home was Trinidad, Colo., where the Prairie Cattle Company's office was located. This ranching company was about four years old and had been organized in Edinburg, Scotland, by a group of wealthy Scots. "During those early years in the United States, Mr. Mackenzie learned his lessons well," wrote C. L. Douglas in "Cattle Kings".

"He gained first-hand and invaluable knowledge of running cattle on the open range and the problems that daily confront the cattleman. More important, he learned the customs and the trend of thought of the inhabitants, as well as the code of honor that prevailed on the frontier."

He was well qualified when, in 1891, he was asked to take over management of the Matador, to succeed Henry Campbell, one of its founders.

Campbell, and several other interested parties, backed by Col. A. M. Britton, had founded the Matador in 1878. One of the interested parties in the venture was S. W. Lomax, a student of Spanish literature. To him goes the credit for naming the ranch.

These first owners and founders sold the ranch in the early eighties to a Scottish syndicate for a million and a quarter and Campbell stayed on to manage the ranch until Mackenzie took over the job. The ranch at this time contained about 5,000,000 acres of Texas land and ranges in other states.

After he had managed the large ranch a year, Mackenzie had a pretty good idea of its needs, and when Scottish directors visited the Matador he recommended three big changes in operation.

1. That the number of cattle in the herd be reduced to 70,000 head.

2. That the two-year-old steers be shipped to Montana and Dakota pastures for maturing and from there be shipped to market at the age of four years.

3. That the range herd be improved in quality by the use of purebred Hereford bulls.

Mackenzie had many problems to contend with during his years of management on the huge Matador, and he always said that the ranch had survived because the board of directors had cooperated with the management. Alexander Mackay, at first secretary of the board and later chairman, made continuous yearly trips to the ranch and, according to Mackenzie, "His sound judgment and keen wisdom were invaluable and he never uttered a word of discouragement."

This cooperation from headquarters was a boon to Mackenzie, and gave him the needed courage to settle the ranch's problems and to meet the discouragements and vicissitudes that were inflicted by both man and the elements. Some of the most common were drouth, Texas fever and cattle rustling.

Yet life was not all work and no play on the Matador. Mackenzie made numerous trips to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and down to "Cowtown", where cattle were bought and sold and the

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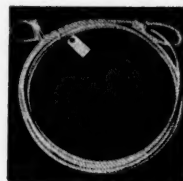
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- We take this means to express our appreciation to the Midyette Hereford Farm, Tallahassee, Florida, for the purchase of 24 heifers at our ranch. The majority of these heifers carry the service of our herd sires, MW Prince Larry 67th, JHR Princeps Mixer, Plus Return 1st and WHR Symbol 34th.
- Thanks to Cedar Lane Farms, Greenville, Mississippi, for the purchase of 14 open heifers.
- With these two groups of females go our best wishes to their new owners.

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many problems of the industry "cussed and discussed". It was during his administration in 1903 that the big packing plants of Swift's and Armour's were opened in Fort Worth.

Mackenzie had time during these early years to receive his final naturalization papers and to become a citizen in reality of his adopted land. However, he never lost his love for the elfin woodlands of his Scottish home and on several auspicious occasions took his entire family back home to Scotland.

He bred trotting horses and Sweet Briar Maid was beaten only once and her record was 2:10, driven to a high-wheeled sulky. Bernie Wilkes was a stallion and he was known as "Iron Horse" because he never won in the early heats but came through with a win over all comers later in the race. His record, 2:97, was made in a ninth heat.

Mackenzie also had sheep dogs on the ranch, brought over from Scotland.

Probably Murdo's greatest problem on the Matador in early days was Texas fever, caused by tick-infested cattle. There were many early wars between the squatters on these large ranches and their owners. The Matador had its troubles along this line, too. The squatters would drive tick-infested cattle among the Matador herds, thus causing them to become infected and killing large numbers.

To combat this menace, Mackenzie hired "protectors" to guard the herds and to keep out the infected cattle. One of these protectors turned out to be a trouble maker and Mackenzie fired him. The gunman swore revenge and boasted he would get Mackenzie the first time he met him.

Mackenzie compared him to a barking dog and went to the annual round-up, sending word by his foreman that he wanted to see the gunman. The gunman replied that if Mackenzie wanted to see him, he could come himself. Mackenzie sent word: "If you want the rest of the men to hear what I have to say, very well." This brought the gunman to Mackenzie, who told him, "If you want to live peaceably in this country, settle down and do so, and stop this kind of talk. If you don't, I promise that I will make things so hot for you that the country won't be big enough to hold you." They shook hands and the gunman became the ranchman's friend. Mackenzie always refused to carry a gun, believing it would do more harm than good.

In 1911, when Mackenzie was 61 years old, he went to Denver to meet Mr. Percival Farquhar, international financier, who was interested in establishing a large cattle company in Brazil. Mackenzie later accompanied this dynamic person to the King Ranch, where a thorough visit was made, as Farquhar thought this ranch was operated under similar conditions that might be encountered in South America.

On their return from the King Ranch, en route to Chicago, Farquhar asked Mackenzie if he would go to Brazil and manage the large land, cattle and packing company that he had arranged to establish. Mackenzie felt that his pioneering days were over, that his best years were behind him, and at first refused the fabulous offer.

Farquhar did not take no for an answer. He had full confidence in this canny Scot, knowing that his mature



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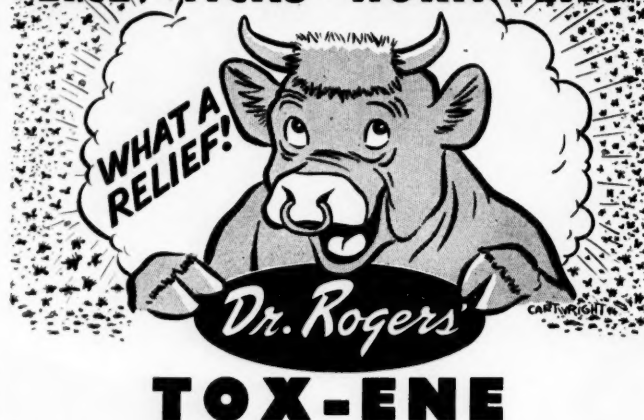
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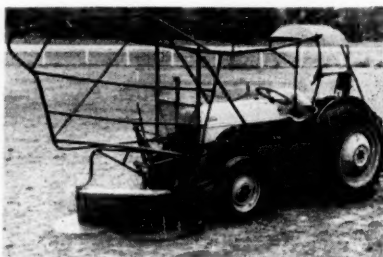
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years and former experience on one of the world's largest ranches only fitted him the better for such an undertaking.

Farquhar said that a new source of beef must be found for the European countries and thought that the interior of Brazil was the place to establish such a ranch because land was cheap, grass was abundant, rain plentiful and the cattle would respond to the infusion of pure blood. Help would also be cheap on such a ranch. Some land had already been bought, and Farquhar wished to begin at once to block up this tract with adjoining lands and to purchase large acreage in other localities. He told Mackenzie that a credit of \$25,000,000 would be placed at his disposal for the organization of the company. His plans simply staggered the imagination. French money was to back the project, which would include the purchasing of land and subdividing it into pastures and enclosing them, the erecting of headquarters buildings and camps, planting pastures of fattening grass and erecting a packing plant near Sao Paulo, where the cattle could be processed for export.

Murdo Mackenzie caught the vision and enthusiasm of the huge undertaking, and his years slipped away. He had promised to manage the big ranch by the time the two men arrived in Chicago. This was another sign of his greatness. Few men past 60 would undertake to pioneer another country, learn its language and establish the world's largest ranch. Yet he undertook the project and accomplished it, and The Brazil Land, Cattle and Packing Company is still in operation today, still owns its vast acreage and giant herds—the largest cattle empire in the world.

On the eve of his departure for Brazil, members of the American National Live Stock Association gave him an illuminated copy of their resolutions, thanking him for his earnest and untiring efforts in their behalf and wishing him success in his great new venture.

Under Mackenzie's management, this huge South American company finally had purchased nearly 10,000,000 acres, a ranch kingdom so big that it never has and probably never will have an equal. Over this vast range grazed 250,000 cattle. Headquarters were established on five divisions, three in the state of Matto Grosso, one in Minas Geraes, and one in the state of Parana. Mackenzie's trusted superintendents were principally men from Texas.

It was the policy of the Brazil Land and Cattle Company to begin breeding up by means of imported cattle from the very beginning.

The big South American ranch suffered its first big blow during World War I, when Farquhar cabled Mackenzie to cancel all contracts, to cease buying land and cattle and to cut down on all corners, as financial support would be withdrawn for a time.

Mackenzie had to act quickly, because he knew that herds had already been contracted for and were then on the trail to the ranches. He notified their owners to sell their trail herds to other buyers and promised to pay off the losses sustained by the cancellation of the contracts.

Having never succumbed to the word "die", Mackenzie contacted a representative of the National City Bank of New York, then in Brazil, and invited him to visit the ranches with him for a careful inspection.

The Cattleman—Subscription rates: One year, \$2; three years, \$5; five years, \$8; foreign, one year, \$4.



ANOTHER TOP ... to our top bull battery

JO Royal Domino 97th by Baca R. Domino 7th, he by the famous "10th", was purchased at the recent L. L. Jones & Son Sale at Garden City, Kansas. His type, conformation and breeding, we believe, will fit into our breeding program of producing better Herefords for our many customers.

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		Lady Domino C. 51st 2666195
{	Baca Royal Dom. 1st 4019792	OJR Royal Domino 10th 2892596
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OUR OTHER TOP HERD BULLS



Royal Mixer 24th by Baca R. Domino 73rd, he by OJR Royal Domino 10th. His calves are very pleasing.



Nae's Baca Duke 10th by Baca R. Domino 33rd, he by OJR Royal Domino 10th, both Register-of-Merit Sires. The calves by this bull are exceptionally good.



MW Prince Larry 56th by the great champion and Register-of-Merit sire MW Larry Domino 37th, he by the "50th." We are expecting outstanding results from this bull.

VISITORS WELCOME

 **Nance Hereford Ranch**
CANYON, TEXAS
GEORGE NANCE, Owner

Introducing our junior herd sire



Larry Mixer Domino 20th

6361256

Calved January 30, 1950

We selected this tremendously deep-bodied, double-bred Larry Domino bull to mate to daughters of our four-times champion HG Proud Mixer 673rd, our senior herd sire. We expect great things from these matings, because of the prepotent breeding and top individuality of both the bull and the females.

VISITORS WELCOME

His Pedigree:

LARRY MIXER DOMINO
5031963

Rupert Domino 1st
3312077
True Lady Domino 10th
3538390

LARRY LADY H 43d
3904666

Larry Domino 50th
2624412
Lady Gaston 78th
2239167

Rupert's Lad 14th 2909476
Mixer's Lady 3d 2757407
WHR True Domino 36th 2787400
Larry's Lady 81st 2808435
Larry Domino 2085736
Miss Sturgess 2189934
Beau Domino 1460024
Belle Treblow 27th 1316567

Owned jointly with Bridwell Hereford Ranch.



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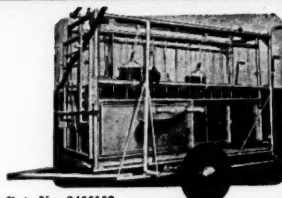
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VICTORIA, TEXAS

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Send for sample copy.

James Cathey, Editor, Powder Puff & Spurs.
Livestock Exchange Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas

After returning to Sao Paulo, Mackenzie asked him for a credit of \$500,000 with which to buy cattle for fattening, using the company property as security.

He learned the following day that the credit had been established and in his name instead of the company. When accounts were later settled and the borrowed money repaid, the company had a profit of \$200,000 and had been saved from folding up.

Mackenzie came back to the United States in 1919 and was associated with Thomas E. Wilson in an advisory capacity for the purpose of better understanding between producer and packer. When John MacBain died in 1922, he again took over the manership of his old love, the Matador. He held this position 15 years, resigning in 1937 and turning the job over to his son, John.

John Mackenzie is living in Denver at the present and his son, John, Jr., is managing the Matador, making three generations of Mackenzies who have served this great ranch and made cattle history in Texas. This is the last big ranch in Texas still owned by outside interests.

No matter how deep the roots, the sturdy oak will bend and break. So it was with Murdo Mackenzie, the great range king. Murdo Mackenzie lived valiantly and fully with some added years for work well done. He died at 88, on May 30, 1939. His wife had passed away soon after their return from South America.

Members of their family living today include two daughters, Mesdames Isabel M. Button and Margaret M. Chittenden; one son, John Mackenzie; four grandchildren, John Mackenzie, Jr., Frank Button, Thomas D. Chittenden and Murdo Mackenzie; eight great-grandchildren.

Montana High School Rodeo July 15

MONTANA'S Second Annual State Championship High School Rodeo will be held this year on July 15 at Augusta, Montana. Entry blanks are coming in at such a rapid rate that it is expected a two-day show may be necessary to accommodate the number of youthful contestants desiring to take part in this unique type of western sport. If this is the case, the first show will be presented the evening of July 14.

The idea of a rodeo for boys and girls only was born and matured last year in Augusta, the "greatest little rodeo town in the west." The first of its kind in the state, this rodeo was an outstanding success, and its fame has spread throughout the state via the boys and girls and their parents, school personnel, old-time cowboys who assisted in sponsoring the rodeo, and the crowds of people who saw the youngsters in action. Never before has an idea taken such a hold on the entire population of a state! Montana's world-famous cowboy, Oral Zumwalt, a resident of Augusta, said, "Those kids put a lot of professional cowboys to shame, and the whole show was one of the best I've seen this year."

It is a non-profit rodeo, all proceeds being used to send Montana's winners to the National High School Rodeo. The majority of trophies and awards are donated, as well as the stock, labor, and arena.

About 78 million acres of wheat will be grown in the United States this year.

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CHELSEA, OKLAHOMA

SAM GURLEY, Manager

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OUR FIRST ANNUAL PRODUCTION

Sale

DECEMBER 15, 1951

At the Ranch, Chelsea, Okla.



*There is no death. The stars go down
To rise on some other shore.
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.*

J. L. McCreery

George A. Sachse

George A. Sachse, 82, retired rancher of Pecos County, died in a Dallas hospital Wednesday, May 2, after two weeks illness. Sachse was a native of Arkansas and began ranching with an uncle near Fort Stockton, Texas, 61 years ago.

He retired in 1942 to live with a daughter in Dallas. Sachse was formerly employed by the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association as brand inspector.

He is survived by his daughters, Mrs. J. B. Wade of Fort Stockton and Mrs. Rhoda Kelley of Dallas.

Odus Smith

Odus Smith, general manager of John Clay and Company, livestock commission firm of Fort Worth market, died in a Fort Worth hospital on Monday, April 30. He had undergone emergency surgery nine days previous to his death. Smith was born in Tarrant County, Texas, and entered the livestock brokerage business in Fort Worth in 1918. He had managed John Clay and Company for 25 years. He opened a San Antonio branch office for this firm.

He was a member of the Fort Worth

Livestock Association board and a director of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show. Funeral services were held May 2, and burial was in the New Gordon Cemetery at Gordon, Texas.

He is survived by his wife and a daughter, Mrs. Ted Williamson of Fort Worth.

John L. Miller

John L. Miller, 63, Omaha, Nebraska, died March 25 after a series of serious illnesses.

Mr. Miller was fieldman for the Corn Belt Dailies from 1924 until his death. He was widely known throughout the Middle West, especially in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas and Missouri.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Nancy E. Miller of Omaha, and daughter, Mrs. Jeanne E. Zimmerman of Springfield, Nebr.

Robert I. Hanna

Robert Irvin Hanna, 89, died at Corwin, Kansas, April 15. Mr. Hanna came to Texas when he was 20 years old and was married to Medra Ola Biffle in 1893.

He moved his family to Kansas in 1922, locating in the Lawn community where he resided until 1930, leaving the farm then to establish a home at Corwin.

Two sons and his wife preceded him in death. Survivors are a son, Ormonde of Waldron, two daughters-in-law, and three grandchildren.

Oscar G. Eckhardt

Oscar G. (Os) Eckhardt, Jr., 49, one of the all-time great athletes of the University of Texas, died suddenly on April

22 at Yorktown, Texas, where he carried on ranching operations.

Eckhardt starred at the University in baseball, football and basketball, and after his graduation in 1923, he was for several years a professional baseball star.

His greatest season at the University was in 1923. He is survived by his widow, the former Edith Harrison of Canyon; his father, O. G. Eckhardt; a brother, Dr. James Eckhardt; and a sister, Mrs. George Robinson, all of Austin.

Monroe M. Wells

Monroe M. Wells, age 56, prominent ranchman of South Texas, suddenly passed away the 22nd of March, 1951. Monroe Wells was ranching in Webb and Zapata Counties and spent his early days at Nixon, Texas. He was known all over South Texas, having handled large numbers of cattle. He was an exceptionally large and heavy man, but in spite of his size was able to ride in the brush and rope a wild steer with the best of them.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Ella Wells of San Antonio; his sisters, Mrs. T. J. Darrah of San Antonio, and Mrs. D. C. DeWitt of Yorktown; and brother, Earl W. Wells of San Antonio.

Monroe Wells maintained his homestead in San Antonio and ranching activities in South Texas.

Hazel Oatman Bowman

Mrs. Hazel Oatman Bowman, widow of Dr. A. C. Bowman and a lifelong resident of Llano, Texas, died May 10 after a long illness.

Mrs. Bowman, who during the past has been a very prominent contributor to The Cattleman, taught English at

"AS GOOD AS THEY COME"

The many times winning get of sire pictured below and the other winning sons and daughters of our top sire, TT Royal Triumph, have placed him in the Register of Merit. This select rating has been achieved through both breeding and steer classes. The prepotency of this great sire is proven by the fact that his sons and daughters are also producing top Herefords.



*We invite you to visit the ranch
and look over our Herefords
at any time*



STRAUS

Medina
HEREFORD RANCH

San Antonio, Tex.



J. R. Straus • David J. Straus • Joe Straus, Jr. • H. A. Fitzhugh, Mgr.

Llano High School and Victoria School. She is survived by her father, Wilburn Oatman; a sister, Mrs. Orville Buttery; and a brother, Wilburn Oatman, Jr.

J. W. Munson

J. W. Munson, 54, prominent business man and rancher of Angleton, Texas, died in a Houston hospital on May 11, after a brief illness. Mr. Munson had lived in Angleton all his life and was a member of one of Brazoria County's oldest families. He was a nephew of the late Judge W. S. Munson and had been Brazoria County agent for Humble Oil and Refining Company for 20 years.

He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Mrs. Sam Leal, of Houston and three grandchildren.

Don Porfirio Garcia

Don Porfirio Garcia, 80, owner of La-Reforma Ranch southeast of Raymondville, Texas, died May 3. He was one of the well known Latin American citizens and was highly respected and well esteemed in his community. He was owner of the land on which the discovery well of the Willamar Field was brought in on November 13, 1940.

He is survived by three sons and two daughters.

Dick Vesper, Sr.

Dick Vesper, Sr., 58, prominent LaSalle County, Texas, ranchman, died February 10 at his home following several months of failing health. Mr. Vesper was born on the old Vesper Ranch in the northwestern part of LaSalle and in Dimmitt County and lived most of his life in LaSalle County except the time he spent in the armed forces during World War I.

His survivors include his widow; one son, Dick, Jr.; and one sister, Mrs. Yancey Strait of Big Wells, Texas.

John J. O'Hern, Jr.

John J. O'Hern, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. O'Hern, prominent Houston ranching and oil family, was killed in an automobile accident May 14. O'Hern, 19, had been managing the three family ranches for the past few months. The elder O'Hern was prominent in the oil industry, having opened up several oil and gas fields in the area. He has been a director of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association ever since it was organized. Besides his parents he is survived by a brother, Jim O'Hern, a student at Kemper Military Academy.

Mrs. R. B. Masterson

Mrs. R. B. Masterson, 88, member of a prominent pioneer Panhandle cattle family, died at her home in Amarillo on May 9. She is survived by her son, R. B. Masterson, Jr., and five daughters, Mrs. Chanslor Weymouth, wife of a former president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association; Mrs. Sloan Kritser, Mrs. John Fain of Amarillo and Mrs. Z. T. Scott of Austin.

She was grandmother of Zachary Scott, motion picture star; Shelby Kritser, general manager of the Amarillo Globe News; and Mrs. Richard Kleberg, Jr., Kingsville.

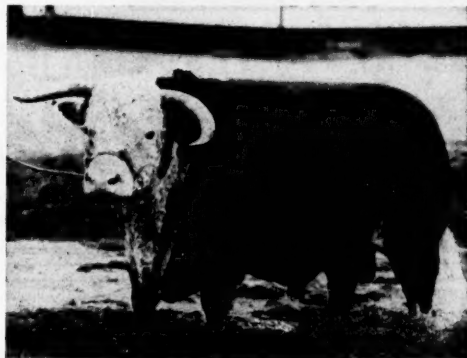
Her survivors include 11 other grandchildren, 22 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild. She was formerly Anna Eliza Exum and was born in Tennessee. She came to Texas with her family when she was 9 years old, and was reared in Lampasas County where she was married in 1886.

She and her husband moved to the Pan-

The DIAMOND Sire



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DL
DOMINO
★



The PREPOTENT BLOOD and TOP INDIVIDUALITY of DL Domino that made for us many SATISFIED CUSTOMERS is continuing to produce at Diamond L Ranch through the get of DL Domino. Thirty-two daughters of this great sire are now in our herd. Two of his grandsons, Domino Return E 1643rd and BC Diamond Larry serve as herd sires.

Recent additions to our cow herd are five granddaughters of WNR Seth Domino 3rd and three granddaughters of WNR Royal Domino 51st. They carry the service of a son of HG Proud Mixer 673rd, the good breeding Barret Hereford Ranch bull.

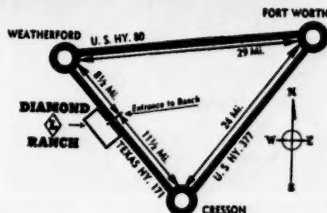
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- WHR Symbol 4th (chief sire pictured) by WHR Helmsman 3rd
- Greenhill Larry 22nd
By MW Larry 20th
- Tama Triumph 118th
By WHR Triumph Domino 13
- SD Elite Helmsman
By WHR Elite Helmsman
- SD Ambassador 13th
By WHR Symbol 4th
- SD Ambassador 14th
By WHR Symbol 4th
- WHR Version 17th
By MW Larry Domino 5th
- Stan-De Cascade
By H Proud Mixer

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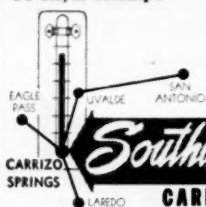
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H. Dane Noe, Hardsman



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raised under practical conditions,
ACCLIMATED to hot climate

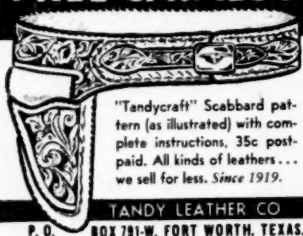
TT Royal Triumph



- Now serving in our herd is Straus Royal Domino 1st, a son of the Register of Merit sire TT Royal Triumph (pictured), owned by Straus Medina Hereford Ranch, where calves by Straus Royal Domino 1st prove his prepotency. Also serving is the proven sire FT Mischief, a son of Junior Mischief.

Southwest Texas Hereford Ranch
CARRIZO SPRINGS, TEXAS EDWARD O. GARDNER, Owner

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handle in 1887 and were among the first permanent settlers at Mobeetie.

After the disastrous tornado of 1898 they moved to Fort Worth where the children attended school. Her husband became a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Fort Worth and acquired ranch properties in King and Cottle Counties. The family moved to this ranch in 1907, but moved to Amarillo in 1910. Mr. Masterson died there in 1931.

Roy R. Rice

Roy R. "Humpy" Rice, Esperanza, Texas, farmer and stockman, was found dead in his home. He was 47 years old.

Hilary E. Jutson

Hilary E. Jutson, retired cattleman of Fabens, Texas, died at his home recently at the age of 71. He is survived by two sons, Edward Jutson of Durant, Okla., and Cleo Jutson of Paris, Calif.; and by a nephew, W. A. Barrow of Fabens.

William James Neville

William James Neville, North Texas rancher, died in Henrietta May 21 after a long illness. He was 59 years old. Neville had extensive ranching interests in North Texas and Oklahoma and was vice-president of the Lecece-Neville Company of Cleveland, Ohio. Surviving are his wife; a son, Billy Barlow Neville of Henrietta; three sisters, Mrs. Lewis Ikard of Henrietta, Mrs. M. M. Alexander of Dallas, and Mrs. C. L. Oheim of Kansas City, and two grandchildren.

Mrs. John W. Miller

Mrs. John W. Miller, 75, Motley County, Texas, pioneer, died in Dallas on May 7. She was buried in Matador beside the body of her husband, who passed away in 1933.

Mrs. Miller was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mose Damron, West Texas pioneers. She was born in Jacksboro, Texas. She came to Motley County with her parents in 1892 and was married in December of that year to Mr. Miller.

She is survived by six daughters, Mrs. J. H. Hardberger of Lubbock; Mrs. W. M. Young of Burkburnett; Mrs. C. H. McCully, Spur; Mrs. J. H. Miles, Mrs. L. A. Grawdon and Miss Honerhea Miller, all of Dallas; three sons: Fred of Post, Harry L. of Spur and Francis of Dainergfield; nine grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren; two sisters, Mrs. J. H. Stradley of Amarillo, and Mrs. Lyle Jones of Utah; and one brother, Chris Damron of Matador.

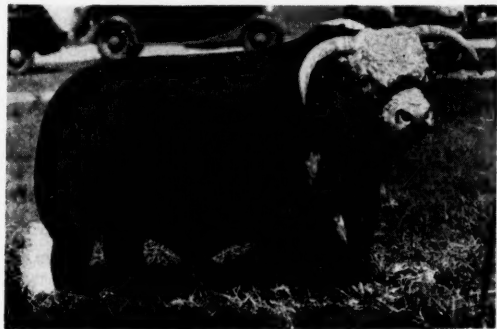
C. L. Franz

Mr. C. L. (Charlie) Franz passed away at his home in Turkey, Texas, May 23. Mr. Franz was one of Texas' best-known and loved breeders of fine livestock. He started his breeding establishment at Turkey many years ago. He bred Poland China, Hampshire, and Duroc hogs as well as Jersey and Hereford cattle.

For a number of years he was general manager and part owner of the herds at Tierra Blanca Farms of Canyon, Texas. After the dispersion of these herds, Mr. Franz returned to Turkey, where he continued breeding good livestock.

He was one of the oldest members of the Texas Swine Breeders Association and was president of this association from 1929 to 1936. For a number of years he served as chairman of the association's Show and Sales Committee. In 1949 he was elected an Honorary Lifetime Member of the Association, and at the time of

SELLING 60 Choice Young Herefords to Profit from YOUR Grass



Dan Domino 118th

THE GET OF THE TWO OUTSTANDING BULLS PICTURED SELL. AN OUTSTANDING 2-YEAR-OLD SON OF DAN DOMINO 118th (above) SELLS—MOST OF THE BRED FEMALES SELLING, CARRY HIS SERVICE. . . A TOP 2-YEAR-OLD SON OF PROUD MIXER WHR 63d (below) SELLS; HEIFERS BY HIM SELL!!



Proud Mixer WHR 63d

BLR PROUD MIXER 163d (son of the bull pictured immediately above) SELLS! He carries the good points of his sire, which sold at \$5,700 to Coleman Trust, Miami, Okla., in J. D. Craft's Lazy D Ranch Dispersal—"63d" is a son of the late and great WHR Proud Mixer 21st, the bull that made Hardy Grissom Herefords famous.

LAZY D DAN D. 6th SELLS!!—his sire sold for \$6,500 in the Lazy D Dispersal. He is of straight T O Ranch breeding. Our "6th" is from a Painter Ranch-bred dam. You may judge him by his first calves that sell with him.

20 SERVICEABLE AGE BULLS

40 HEIFERS, Bred and Open—

Some may calve by

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20

This sale will be held—for buyers' convenience, at the home place of L. O. Moore, on the paved State Highway 24—halfway between Graham and Jacksboro, Texas, in . . .

BRYSON, TEXAS

Bryson is approximately halfway between Wichita Falls and Fort Worth, west of Jacksboro. Sale starts at 1:00 p. m.

15 HEIFERS ARE BRED

25 CHOICE OPEN HEIFERS

ALL CATTLE IN THIS SALE, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF HERD SIRES AND THOSE PURCHASED IN DAM, WERE BRED BY US—Sires represented in the catalog include DEL ZENTO 8th by Beau Zento 54th and a half-brother of the \$51,000 Del Zento 1st; DAN DOMINO 118th and PROUD MIXER WHR 63d (both pictured); JUNIOR DOMINO 138th and REAL SILVER, both descendants of Prince Domino Jr., and of straight Prince Domino bloodlines.

W. H. "Bill" HELDENBRAND
Auctioneer

This is the first of what we hope to develop into an Annual Production Sale. We are selling some of our very best young cattle to make it the right sort of a starter. They are Herefords with size and mellowness . . . the kind that do well under range conditions . . . and in the feed-lot or show barn.

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his death was serving as a member of the board of directors. For many years he was assistant superintendent of the Swine Division of the State Fair of Texas.

Mr. Franz had a great love for good livestock, regardless of breed and kind, and exhibited at many of the larger shows. He exhibited numerous grand champions at the Texas State Fair, both in the swine and cattle divisions.

Semi-Annual Report Shows Gains in Registered Angus

BREEDERS of purebred Aberdeen-Angus recorded and transferred ownership on more cattle during the first half of the 1951 fiscal year than in any previous semi-annual period, states Frank Richards of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Chicago. During the first six months, 1,710 new registered herds were established as noted by the new breeders joining the national registry association. This is more than a 40 per cent increase in new Aberdeen-Angus herds compared with the same period last year, emphasizing the strong trend toward improved beef cattle production and grassland farming.

Registrations of purebred Aberdeen-Angus for the first six months numbered 84,623 as compared with 66,986 head recorded during the same period a year ago, a gain of 26 per cent. Transfers totaled 64,319 as compared with 49,897 head of registered Aberdeen-Angus changing hands during the same six-month period a year ago. Transfers soared upward 29 per cent.

Leading the states in registrations was Iowa with 10,884 head. Missouri ranked second with 10,015 head recorded during the first half of 1951 and Illinois was third with 8,756. Among the top ten states in this order were: Kansas, Kentucky, Indiana, Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas, and Nebraska.

Heading the list of ten states transferring the most purebred Aberdeen-Angus was Missouri followed by Illinois. Other states included: Iowa, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Indiana, Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio.

Missouri also topped the states in new breeder-members joining the national association. Illinois stood second and Iowa was third. Other states ranked as follows: Indiana, Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee.



Clay Pigeon, champion cutting horse, Sonoita, Ariz., Quarter Horse show, owned by C. M. Floyd, Prescott, Ariz., Bill Simon up.

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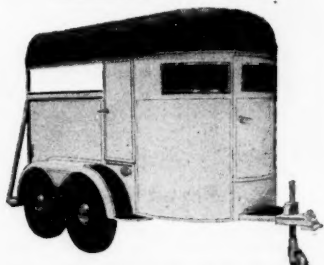
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60" Stall Width 78" Stall Length
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Ft. Worth, Texas

Hereford Association Officials Will Visit England

TWO officials of the American Hereford Association will represent the breed organization at a World Hereford Conference to be held in England in July.

They are Dr. E. L. Scott, president of the association and owner of Suncrest Hereford Ranches at Phoenix and Springerville, Ariz., and Jack Turner, secretary of the association. Others in the party will be Mrs. Scott and Mr. Turner's 13 year old son, Jack.

They will sail from New York on the Queen Elizabeth June 22. Dr. and Mrs. Scott will remain in England a month following the close of the conference. Mr. Turner and his son will return July 21.

The conference, scheduled as an additional feature of the Festival of Britain, will be devoted to discussions of vital problems and practices important to breeders of Hereford cattle over the world. A preliminary meeting of delegates will be held at the English Royal Show in Cambridge on July 4. The conference proper will be held July 10 and 13, in the city of Hereford, native city of the famed White-Face breed of beef cattle. The British have also arranged a Hereford tour covering many of the country's leading herds. The sessions are sponsored by the British Herd Book Society.

It will be the second English Royal Show for Mr. Turner. He first saw the exposition in 1920 when he was a member of a team of Texas 4-H Club boys awarded a trip to Europe. He visited cattle herds in England, Scotland, and on the Continent at that time.

The two representatives of more than 18,000 members of the American Hereford Association have had broad experience in both the practical and technical phases of the Hereford industry.

USDA Increases Grain Sorghum Price Support Level

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has increased the support level for the 1951-crop grain sorghums from 65 to 75 per cent of the January 15, 1951, parity level. Support at 65 per cent of parity was announced on February 8, 1951.

The national average support price for 1951-crop grain sorghums grading No. 2 or better will be \$2.17 per hundredweight, with appropriate discounts for other eligible grades, and with adjustments, as determined by the CCC, for application to terminal markets and counties.

The increase in the support level is designed to encourage the planting of an increased acreage of sorghums to replace the winter wheat acreage already abandoned in the southwestern states. Use of this acreage in the production of feed grains in 1951 is needed in order to meet livestock and poultry feeding requirements in 1951-52 and leave a comfortable supply for use in 1952.

With this increase the support level for grain sorghums is at the same percentage of January 15, 1951, parity as the support for 1951-crop oats, rye, and barley. The higher level, it is believed, will help to stimulate the planting of a larger acreage of grain sorghums. It is pointed out specifically that the grain sorghum acreage can be increased beyond present expectations without disrupting a normal crop rotation pattern.

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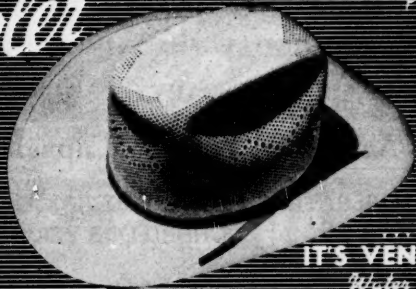
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Value of Body Measurements for Estimating Weight and Condition in Steers

By JAMES A. BENNETT

Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Utah State Agricultural College

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It is highly desirable to know the weight of steers at various periods during the fattening process so that the rations can be evaluated, rate of gain calculated, or show ring classification determined. Frequently suitable scales on which to weigh the animals are not readily available to many farmers. It would be useful to these farmers if some simple but reasonably accurate means of estimating weight based on body measurements could be devised.

In an effort to develop a suitable formula for estimating weight for steers of the beef type common to Utah, various measurements were taken on 258 steers that were exhibited at the Ogden and Salt Lake Junior Livestock shows. It was apparent that as steers grow, develop, and fatten they become taller and longer, the width and depth of body increases, and the circumference around the chest and paunch becomes larger. However, considerable variation existed among the steers of the same weight for the various measurements. Also, some measurements could be taken with more apparent accuracy than others. The one single measurement that was highly ac-

curate and yet easily taken was the heart girth.

A suggested equation based on heart girth alone for Utah beef steers is: Live weight = 1.04 [27.5758 (heart girth in inches) — 1049.67].

The calculated live weight values for steers of certain heart girth measurements would be as follows:

Heart girth inches	Calculated live weight pounds	Heart girth inches	Calculated live weight pounds
63	715	72	973
64	744	73	1002
65	773	74	1031
66	801	75	1060
67	830	76	1088
68	859	77	1117
69	887	78	1145
70	916	79	1174
71	945	80	1203

In taking the heart girth measurement the animal should be standing with all four legs squarely under the body and with the head up in a normal position. The tape should be passed around the body just back of the shoulders at the smallest circumference and pulled up snugly.

The formula is thought to be accurate within the range from which it was de-

veloped and for similar steers. This means that it can be applied to steers of good and choice condition and that have heart girth measurements within the range of 63 to 80 inches. It will, obviously, not be applicable to steers smaller or larger in heart girth than the range specified.

The measurement data indicated that as a young steer grows and fattens he becomes larger in all respects but since the increase in size is not equal for all body measurements, it was thought that a means of estimating condition, or degree of finish, might be developed from the measurements. Height at withers is known to be a measurement of skeletal size and is only slightly influenced by environment over a short period of time such as during the fattening period. Heart girth, paunch girth, and weight on the other hand increase rapidly with deposition of flesh and are strongly influenced by the level of nutrition. Experimental results indicate that the dressing percentage is a reliable index of the amount of fat an animal's body contains. An equation for estimating dressing percentage including weight, in pounds, and height at withers, heart girth, and paunch girth in centimeters, was therefore developed and is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dressing per cent} &= 44.08 - .0029 \\ &(\text{weight}) - .1155 (\text{height}) + .2658 \\ &(\text{heart girth}) - .0801 (\text{paunch girth}) \end{aligned}$$

This equation, though not highly accurate, provides an indirect means of estimating degree of fatness, or condition, in steers. It is definitely limited in its application for comparison purposes, however, to steers that have the same amount of "fill."

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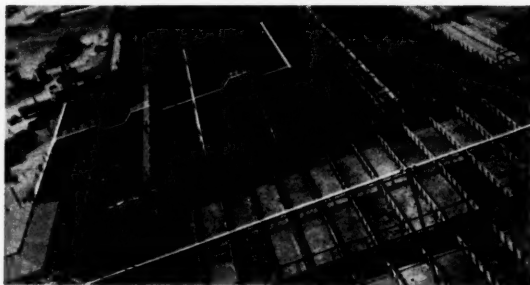
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Farm Fish Ponds Need Fertilizer, Too

By J. GRADY WILSON, Extension Soil Conservationist, New Mexico A. & M. College

FARM ponds and reservoirs stocked for fishing and family pleasure will produce larger and more desirable fish if plenty of food is available. Fertilizing the pond will help increase the food supply just as fertilizers help growing crops, and the same fertilizers can be used. Undesirable water weeds and moss can also be controlled to some extent by fertilizing.

The fertilizing program should begin in the spring, with applications every three to four weeks, and should taper off during the hot summer months. Fertilizers cause microscopic plants to grow, thus clouding the water, shutting off the sunlight, and preventing the growth of many undesirable water weeds and mosses.

If underwater vegetation is allowed to grow during the spring and sunlight is suddenly shut off by fertilization, some of the vegetation will die. But as it decays it uses some of the free oxygen in the water and this can be harmful to the fish if enough of the decaying material is present.

When properly fertilized, the water in the pond will have a greenish-brown color. Clear water indicates a need for fertilizer. To determine the need for fertilization, plunge your arm in the water up to the elbow. If your fingers and nails are still visible, the water needs fertilizer. Commercial fertilizers, cottonseed meal, or barnyard manure can be used. A good grade of commercial fertilizer can be used at the rate of 500-600 pounds per acre every year. Four-hundred pounds of cottonseed meal and 200 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate make a good mixture. These may be applied from 200-300 pounds at first application and 100 pounds at three- to four-week intervals.

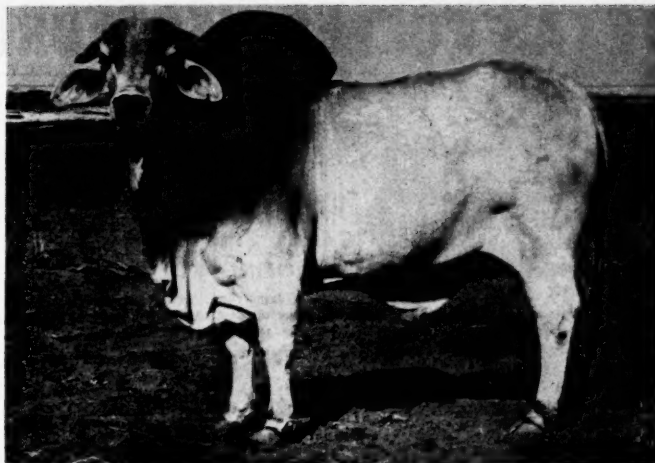
Barnyard manure reinforced with superphosphate is very satisfactory when applied at the rate of 400-500 pounds per acre for four or five applications.

General Johnson Heads Gas Transmission Company

GENERAL HARRY H. JOHNSON, co-director of the U. S.-Mexican Aftosa Commission, who for the past three years has been on loan from the Gulf Oil Corporation to the U. S. D. A., was recently elected president of the Algonquin Gas Transmission Company, which will supply several large New England cities with natural gas. In accepting the position with Algonquin, General Johnson ended a 31-year career with the Gulf Oil Corporation, interrupted only by a distinguished military career in World War II.

General Johnson assumed his new duties May 1. He was also named to the company's board of directors. He has made Boston his home.

The Algonquin Transmission Company plans to build a 26-inch natural gas pipeline to service Boston, Hartford, New Bedford and New Haven, Conn., and Providence, R. I., and the vicinity of those cities.



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Governor Shivers Proclaims Crimson Clover Week

GOVERNOR ALLAN SHIVERS set aside the week of April 30 as official Crimson Clover Week. Brilliantly-colored Crimson Clover blooms burst forth on thousands of acres and lured East Texans from the Gulf of Mexico to the Red River out to attend pasture tours and field days.

The Houston Farm and Ranch Club, which under the leadership of its president, Ralph Johnston, was responsible in a large part for the introduction and widespread plantings of the reseeded varieties of Crimson Clover in Texas, sponsored two of the first tours. The first one was April 25, on the Cliff Rappy ranch in Montgomery County, followed April 30 by a tour of the George Reese farm near Nacogdoches. The Reese tour was jointly sponsored by the Farm and Ranch Club and the Nacogdoches Chamber of Commerce.

The verdict of some 1200 farmers and ranchers who attended the two tours was that Crimson Clover is here to stay. The fact that it withstood the worst season in recent history—a combination of hard winter and severe drouth—was taken as proof of its hardness.

The Houston Farm and Ranch Club introduced the clover into East Texas two years ago from Alabama, distributing much of the seed used in the widespread plantings. Johnston said the club was proud to have played a small part in calling attention to the possibilities of the clover.

Capital Area Hereford Breeders Announce Spring Tour

THE Capital Area Hereford Association, composed of Hereford breeders in Bastrop, Bell, Burnet, Caldwell, Hays, Lampasas, Lee, Milam, Travis and Williamson counties, will hold its first spring tour June 18-19. The first stop will be at 8:30 June 18 at the OJ Ranch, on Highway 190 about midway between Lampasas and Lometa. From the OJ Ranch the tour will move on to the J. O. Hood Ranch and then on to the Thurman Walker Ranch, where lunch will be served.

Ranches to be visited in the afternoon include the H. B. Rollins Ranch, the Ryan M. Howard Ranch, E. J. Pfluger's Gay Willow Farm, Heep Farms and R. E. Haas Hereford Ranch.

A barbecue supper at Heep Farms will conclude the first day's tour.

On the morning of the second day the tourists will meet at the Charles S. Cox Hereford Ranch, four miles south of Belton, at 8:30, then move on to Tom L. Hatter's Hereford Ranch, 12 miles north of Belton, P. M. Bassel's Hereford Ranch on Highway 36 and Dr. H. B. Mason's Hereford Ranch on Highway 81.

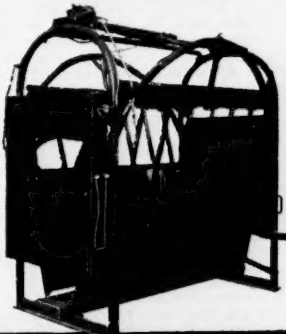
Lunch will be served at the Letus Inn at the northern outskirts of Temple, on Highway 81.

Afternoon stops include Sam Mewhinney's Ranch and the D. M. Mayfield Hereford Ranch. The tour will conclude with a show in Bartlett by N. A. Mason, P. G. Skinner and J. W. Wade.

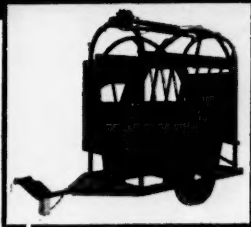
Officers of the Capital Area Hereford Association are Edwin J. Pfluger, Austin, president; Thurman Walker, Lampasas, vice-president; and Elmo Cook, Austin, secretary-treasurer.



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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle in Texas, Their Success in Feedlot and Show Ring

By G. O. CRESSWELL

I RECOGNIZE the merits of all breeds. There are certainly many fine specimens of the Herefords and Short-horns in Texas, but I claim for the Aberdeen-Angus that they are good, thrifty cattle, do well on the range, and when put in the feed lot, finish off with a uniformity and smoothness that no other breed can equal, and on the block they will cut up with less waste than their competitors and furnish meat unequalled in quality.

It is rather difficult, at this date, to be able to say who brought the first Aberdeen-Angus cattle to Texas. Looking into the herd book, however, I find that Arnold Brothers of Hansford, Texas, were breeding registered Angus cattle on their ranch in 1887, their herd consisting, it appears, of imported and Canadian cattle. The first registered Angus calf dropped in Texas was Merriman of Palo Grande, No. 8372, November 20, 1887. Arnold Brothers remained at Hansford only a few years, moving their cattle to a farm in West Virginia.

The first breeder to bring Angus cattle into the country below the quarantine line was Ben Y. Cable of Rock Island, Illinois, who, in the fall of 1886, took a select herd of young bulls and heifers to his ranch near San Antonio. These cattle were purchased from G. W. Henry, at that time one of the leading breeders

Editor's Note: The following article was published in the March, 1915, issue of The Cattleman. We are presenting it to our readers for its historical value and to show that southwestern cattlemen were thinking about Angus cattle even in that early day.

in the United States. Many of them were sired by the good bull, Rougemont Zeno C. No. 11154, of November 13, 1888, appears to have been the first calf dropped in this herd at San Antonio. After furnishing many bulls to improve the native Texas cattle, and females to serve as the foundation for registered herds, the Cable herd was finally dispersed in 1903, several of the females coming into the possession of the writer of this article.

Shortly after this, J. N. Rushing of Baird, Texas, started with a few heifers, which soon increased into a good sized herd and furnished many bulls for Calahan and adjoining counties.

It is possible that some registered bulls were brought into this country previous to the above importations for grading purposes, but I have failed to find any evidence to that effect.

During the late '80's, two large grade herds were started in the West and Pan-

handle sections. The Capitol Syndicate Company, better known as the XIT Ranch, starting to improve and grade up the female cattle purchased by them, used in some pastures Angus bulls and in others Hereford bulls, and raised a large number of high grade Angus steers, which found a ready market among the feeders of the "Corn Belt." This company continued to breed Angus cattle until they sold their land holdings.

The late Nelson Morris, the well known packer of Chicago, about the same time started a large grade herd on his ranch near Midland, using both Angus and Galloway bulls, but finding that the Angus bulls gave better satisfaction, he ended by using them exclusively. He, I understand, purchased a number of good registered cows in order to raise his own bulls, but while they were kept separate from his other cattle, he did not keep up the registration, and no record of same appears on the herd book. At his death, the land was sold and the herd dispersed. The cattle were purchased by several different parties and many of them are still on their old range, the purchasers leasing the pastures. A carload of calves from this herd, exhibited by F. Bryant of Midland, were champion feeder calves at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago in 1913.

Below the quarantine line, Sol E. Mayer of Sonora, had a large herd, both registered and grade, which was sold to R. E. Gatewood of Cleburne. James W. Knox of Jacksboro also had extensive holdings, both registered and grade. He still continues his registered herd, but sold his grade cattle to Mr. Gatewood, who has been a most successful feeder and breeder, and appears to be trying

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These calves are not cheap, but they are sure good



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References:

Stock Yards National Bank
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Citizens Bank of Clovis
Clovis, N. M.

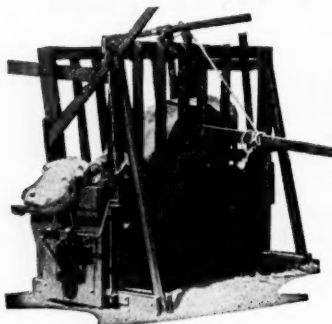
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to corner the Angus cattle in Texas. Mr. Ryder of Jacksboro also purchased many registered bulls from J. W. Knox, who in turn purchased his steer calves and sold them along with his own to H. B. Johnson of Chickasha, Oklahoma. Mr. Johnson also purchased steer calves for a number of years from the writer. Mr. Johnson's ability as a feeder developed these calves in a most remarkable manner, and not only topped the markets, but swept all before them at the Fort Worth Show, both in yearling and two-year-old classes. From 1906 to 1913 he won six grand championships in eight shows (there being two shows in 1913), besides many other blue ribbons; one year sweeping the board from the three-year-old class to calves in the Angus division.

Large grade herds are owned by Richard Sellman of Rochelle, Weil Brothers of Corpus Christi, Wellhausen of Encinal, Arthur Matthews of Laredo, and many more too numerous to mention. At the present time although there are not enough registered Angus below the quarantine line to supply the demand for bulls, it appears that all herds have continually increased.

In addition to those named, I would particularly mention Sam H. Hill & Son of Christoval, who, in the last few years, have made a splendid record with their young bulls and heifers at Fort Worth and Dallas; Cox & Barry of Walnut Springs; H. Brown of Hondo; J. S. Dodson estate, at Hogsett Switch near Rhome, and Alexander Brothers of Brownwood. There are several more. I would especially name the small but good herd owned by the A. & M. College at College Station. In the Panhandle, Judge Small of Shamrock has a fine herd, entries from which gained considerable success at Fort Worth and Dallas last fall.

In 1914, Mr. Sidney Webb of Bellevue, who had previously shown several good loads, mostly of other breeds, took the purple with his load of two-year-old "doddies." Since 1906 only twice has the carload sweepstakes failed to go to the blacks.

In single steers the Angus have done well, but the number of entries has been small. Twice only has the grand championship gone to them, and in one case it was an Iowa steer. Last fall the A. & M. College, after several praiseworthy attempts and one great disappointment, at last won with a Texas-bred Angus, sired by an Angus bull. Angus have before this won many blues in the grade classes, two calf championships, the yearling and two two-year-old championships.

I was glad that it was an A. & M. College Angus steer that finally pulled down the royal purple as grand champion of the show.

The Angus had rather a hard time to get started. The old-time cattlemen had a prejudice against "muleys." It is true, a polled steer among a herd of horned cattle is often found hard to hold in the herd, but when they are all polled, they drive as easy as any other cattle.

You can get more weight in a car and they arrive at their destination in far better condition. Above all, they feed better than horned cattle. There is no hooking, no steer hooked off from the trough, and fewer troughs required. Feeders will always pay a premium for polled or dehorned cattle. It is also claimed that Angus are shy breeders as compared with other breeds, but the experience of

those that raise them does not bear out this contention. Although there are few Angus cattle in the state as compared with Herefords and Shorthorns, they are gaining ground, due, I believe, largely to the magnificent record they have made in carload classes at the Fort Worth Feeders and Breeders' National Shows.

The meat from a finished Angus is especially noted for its fine marbling; the fat, instead of coming in lumps, being well distributed among the lean. If you doubt it, ask the butcher.

Fort Worth Show Dates

Jan. 25-Feb. 3

DIRECTORS of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show re-elected Amos Carter chairman of the board; W. R. Watt, president; Ernest Allen, vice president; Raymond Buck, secretary; and elected George Thompson, Jr., treasurer, to succeed R. E. Harding.

Dates of the show were set for January 25 to February 3.

The executive committee elected comprises: Ernest Allen, Lionel Bevan, John S. Brown, Raymond Buck, Amos Carter, F. Edgar Deen, Everett Dobbs, Marshall Fuller, Robert K. Hanger, R. E. Harding, J. Lee Johnson, Jr., H. P. Jones, Ben E. Keith, Marvin Leonard, Otto Monnig, J. M. North, W. L. Pier, Sid W. Richardson, Tom B. Saunders, George L. Shepherd, George Thompson, Jr., W. R. Watt, H. H. Wilkinson and Ed H. Winton.

All incumbent directors were re-elected and added nine others as follows: Roy Largent, Merkel; Henry Arledge, Seymour; Foy Proctor, Midland; Jay Taylor, Amarillo; Glen Allen, Monahans; Jack Burrus, Dallas; Berl Godfrey, J. E. McKinney and W. O. Shultz of Fort Worth.

The directors left to their executive committee the decision of whether stocker and feeder calf classes should be added to the 1952 show and a barn to house them constructed.

In his annual report to the directors President Watt reported that despite the severe weather that prevailed during most of the 1951 show, it was highly successful. He pointed out that there were 439 entries in the carlot bull class against 242 for 1950, that the club calf sale averaged 53.6 cents per pound, and all four beef cattle auctions set new sales averages for the Fort Worth show.

He also pointed out that during 1950 \$139,500 was spent in improvements at the show, doubling the size of the carlot bull barn, constructing a poultry building, glassing in the colonnades connecting the cattle buildings and for passageways from the horse barn to the arena.

Mr. Carter pointed out that in addition to the annual rent the show pays, it has spent more than a half million dollars to date for improvements that have been deemed to the city, and the city will have received from the show in cash rent and improvements more than a million and a half dollars at the end of the 20-year lease.

We like your magazine very much. It covers a good portion of the stock raising section, and the articles written in from different sections give a good overall picture of the cattle business.—Joe Roark, Circle R Ranch, Neosho, Mo.

Cowboy Photographer

By DULCIE SULLIVAN



Erwin E. Smith getting set to photograph herd of cattle being corralled in branding pen on LS Ranch in 1907.—Photo by Mrs. Annie B. Turner.

FOR many years readers of The Cattleman have enjoyed the pictures of ranch life by the late Erwin E. Smith of Bonham, Texas. Accompanying this article is a picture of Smith in the act of taking one of his renowned scenes. This particular picture was made by my mother, the late Mrs. Annie B. Turner, with an old box camera that used glass plates instead of film. The year was 1907. In this same year, Smith spent several months on the famous old LS Ranch, located near Tascosa, Texas, where he made some of his most notable pictures. At that time, C. T. Herring had owned the ranch for about one year. Zack Burkett was range boss.

It was branding time on the day this picture was made. Our ranch was just across the Canadian River from the LS, and my parents had been invited to the chuck wagon for dinner. My mother had the buggy loaded with pies and cakes for the cowboys, her camera and incidentally myself, at that time a very small person. We were just driving up to the chuck wagon, when Smith rode past us in a dead run, raced to the top of a rocky hill, dismounted, dropped his bridle reins in true cowboy fashion and was ready to photograph the herd as the boys pushed them across Parker Creek and corralled them in the branding pen. My mother grabbed her camera and snapped Smith. One of the buggy reins my father was holding showed up in the picture, too.

Branding was an old story to me, for I was ranch born, but I shall never forget the thrill of watching Smith at work that day. He seemed to be everywhere at once, taking pictures all the time. I became enchanted with those burned and bawling calves when I was told Smith was taking their pictures so magazines would print them. Only routine branding work went on in the corral, but if the cowboys co-operated with a little extra show of their own every once in awhile, who could blame them? Their picture might get into a magazine, too, and many of them did. Some of Smith's greatest work was done on the LS Ranch.

Two of his outstanding pictures were used at different times for covers on The Cattleman. Both were made on the LS. One time, a range cow decided grass was much greener on the side of a rocky hill. Investigating the matter, the cow slipped and rolled down the hill, wedging herself under an over-hanging rock. There, Zack Burkett with a Mexican hand, Ysabel Gurule, found her, none the worse for wear, but unable to extricate herself. While Burkett and Gurule tugged and pried her out, Smith with his ever ready camera, took a wonderful picture.

The other picture so ably recorded for posterity by Smith caught Zack Burkett staking out his horse with a trick the old time cowboy always used in absence of bush or stake pin. They simply dug a small deep hole with their pocket knife,

tied a large knot in the end of the rope, planted it well in the hole and tamped the loose dirt around it. Many a night horse has been staked out in this fashion. The horse would be there to stay unless it rained. Smith followed the ranch work closely. He rode the range with the boys, and was always ready to snap some unusual scene as well as the every-day work. His pictures are actual portrayals of range life some forty years ago, when a cowpuncher worked cattle with a horse, a rope and his own know-how.

Two more of his old LS pictures have been widely published. I am not sure, but believe The Cattleman published them first. Branding was finished on the ranch. Having a day off, the cowboys were riding into Tascosa, a mighty thirst urging them in all haste to Jack Cooper's saloon. Smith, as usual raced ahead hell-bent to get his camera set. The boys came pounding down the street. The next scene was inside the saloon. The bunch lined up to the bar with glasses in hand. Tascosa had the reputation of always having hard liquor for cowpunchers, but when Smith made his saloon picture, Jack Cooper's single commodity was beer.

Between the years from 1880, when the LS had its beginning, up to the year 1907, many loyal men had worked for the ranch. From 1907 up to the present day, many more loyal men have worked for



Cowboys on the LS Ranch on their day off photographed by Erwin E. Smith as they raced into Tascosa to quench their thirst in Jack Cooper's saloon. Right—The same five cowpunchers lined up at the bar with their glasses in hand. Note the leather chaps, ten gallon hats and bandanas which were worn more for utility than for decorative purposes.

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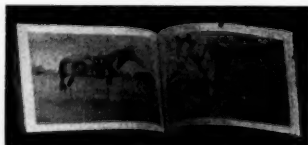
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One of Erwin E. Smith's photos shows Zack Burnett, range boss on the LS Ranch, and a Mexican cowpuncher extricating a cow that had become wedged between two rocks.



them. I can still recall many of the cowboys working there while Smith was taking pictures. Besides Zack Burkett, the boss, there were two sets of brothers, Ollie and Charley Meyers, Ysabel and Hondo Gurule, Joe Peters, Henry Lyman, Tom Jones, Arthur Coppenger, Marcelus Sandoval and Sam Whitaker. The boys liked Smith but at times joshed him unmercifully. Smith, always good na-

tured, would grin and go right on taking pictures.

When The Cattleman came out with one of Smith's pictures, the cowboys always saved it. They tacked them up on the bunk house walls for every one to admire. Many a cover was carefully framed and hung in ranch home living rooms. Ranch people understood Smith's art. After all, they helped him make it.

Osage County Cattlemen's Meeting June 15-16

THE 17th Annual Convention and Ranch Tour of the Osage County Cattlemen's Association will be held June 15th and 16th at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, according to J. B. Smith, Barnsdall, president.

Program plans are being completed with prominent speakers to appear on Friday, June 15th, and discuss problems of the day. A coffee and style show will be given for the ladies, and the evening entertainment will be a barbecue and dance at the Country Club.

The ranch tour Saturday, June 16th, will go through the northeast part of the county, where many herds of cattle will be shown. The tour will cross the newly completed \$12,000,000 Hulah Dam, and a noon barbecue will be held at the Cross Bell Ranch of E. C. Mullendore of Hulah.

Osage County is the largest in the state with over 1,000,000 acres of rolling hills, famous for its native Blue Stem grass. Many thousands of cattle are shipped in each year to fatten on the grass, and over 75,000 head of breeding cows are kept on ranches.

total membership of the association is now 1506, representing 30 states and 12 foreign countries.

The quarterly meeting, which was held at the Rice Hotel in Houston, Texas, was one of the most important of the year since all plans, including budgeting, are made at that time, said Harry P. Gayden, executive secretary of the association. President Henry O. Partin, Ocala, Florida, presided.

Two new shows have been included on the approved list for the coming season. They are the East Texas Fair at Tyler, Texas, and the Mississippi State Fair at Jackson, Miss. The ABBA will participate in 19 shows this fall and coming spring from Florida to Arizona.

In answer to a request made by the officials of the Imperial Eastern Brahman Show and Sale, held in Bartow each March, that show has been designated as the National Brahman Show and Sale in 1952.

Other topics of discussion at the meeting were breed improvement, research work involving Brahman cattle, expansion of advertising a colored motion picture of the Brahman breed, and the appropriation of funds for the coming year.

The next meeting of the ABBA board of directors will be held in Dallas, Texas, to coincide with the exhibit of Brahman cattle at the State Fair of Texas.

American Brahman Breeders Directors Meet

A NEW member gained for practically every day was the report of the membership committee of the American Brahman Breeders Association at the first quarterly meeting of the organization's board of directors May 8 and 9.

In the first quarter of the 1951-52 year eighty-four applications, representing 13 states and two foreign countries, have been received for membership. Two of the applicants reside in states never before recorded in the ABBA membership; they are Virginia and Connecticut. The

CORRECTION

Our attention has been called to an error made in reporting the winning get of sire in the Quarter Horse Show at the Houston Fat Stock Show in the March issue of The Cattleman.

We incorrectly reported M & M Ranch, Milford, Texas, as showing the winning get of sire. Gus Scroggins, Webster, Texas, won this coveted honor on get of sire of his stallion, Little Star. We are pleased to make this correction in order to keep the records straight.

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THE BULL PEN

By HENRY ELDER, Secretary
Texas Hereford Association

A MOST successful short course was conducted at Tyler recently. This educational meeting was jointly sponsored by the Texas Hereford Association and the East Texas Hereford Association.

On June 22, another short course will be held at Mason, Texas, with the Hill

Country Hereford Association as host and the program being jointly sponsored by that Association and the Texas Association. An outstanding program has been planned and Hereford breeders, whether registered or commercial, should plan to attend. The program begins at 10 a. m. at the Fair Grounds.

The next short course will be held at Texas A.

& M. College, College Station, Texas, on June 30. Breeders in that area should plan to attend. You will have an opportunity in any of these short courses to ask questions, and get the opinions of men who are successful operators, both registered and commercial. Classes of Herefords will be judged and the judges will discuss the classes, give their reasons for their placings and open it up for questions from the audience.

August 27 has been set for another short course, this one to be held at Pampa, Texas, and to be jointly sponsored by the Top of Texas Hereford Association and the Texas Association. Preliminary arrangements indicate this will be one of the biggest Hereford events to be held in the Panhandle this year. Watch for further announcements later this summer.

Since writing our column in the March issue, in which we discussed some of the glaring injustices of our present showing competition of steer shows, we have had a good many breeders, county agents and others to tell us and write us that we shouldn't let up on this thing. One prominent out-of-state Hereford breeder writes that we should carry this point on into the breeding classes as well. It is our opinion that a show animal should be fat enough to have some bloom and to demonstrate their ability to put on flesh, but to get beyond this point is not only impairing the usefulness of the animal but is also misleading a lot of breeders, especially beginners. We have heard judges tell breeders that they would have placed such-and-such an animal higher had they been carrying more flesh and admit they would prefer to buy this animal in question in preference to others they had placed above. There are not many breeders who show cattle that do not get their cattle fat enough but what you can tell something of their fleshing ability. Some of these breeders do not get them nearly as fat as some others and consequently do not place as high. Too much emphasis is placed in the showing ring on that "extra inch layer of fat."

It is our understanding that in some of the breeding cattle shows in Scotland that cattle fattened beyond a certain point



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I have been a reader of The Cattleman for the past 25 years, and I think it is one of the best. I get more information about things every rancher should know, and can keep up with old friends. I say keep her coming here.—Melvin Dirickson, Matador, Texas.

are penalized and are placed down if they are "too fat." Possibly something on this order should be instigated in our shows here. If the judges would place them like they would buy them it is our opinion that less emphasis would be placed on that extra inch covering of fat. We would also have more breeders showing cattle because they could get their cattle "fat enough to show their fleshing ability" and still not over-do them. On such a basis they could compete with their cattle and not against the skill of "an expert feeder."

Colorado Hereford Tour June 26-27

THE 1951 Colorado Hereford tour, sponsored by the Colorado Hereford Association, of which Tom B. Field, Gunnison, is president, will afford visitors an opportunity to see and visit herds and breeders of more than 30 herds in the northeastern part of the state June 26-27.

The tour will start with a breakfast at the fairgrounds at Holyoke and the showing of a number of fine registered herds. During the morning tour guests will visit some nationally prominent registered Hereford operations. Cattle will be displayed and breeding programs explained at the ranches of Glen I. Lewis, Cliff Webermeier, George Cumming and Fulschers. Lunch at the park in Holyoke.

Stops in the afternoon include H. Groshans & Sons, Dewey Korell, Harvey Harris Ranch, and Bill Seckler. A special exhibit of Quarter Horses and cattle from herds of Fred Van Gundy, Joe & Guy Hughbanks, John Hybick and others will be presented at the Jim Hoover pavilion at Sterling.

Visitors will be dinner guests of the Morgan County Cattle Growers at Brush.

The second day of the tour will start off with a breakfast and showing of eight or ten herds of cattle from prominent breeders in the Brush area, followed by a visit to three great feeding operations where some calves are being fitted for competition in the National Western Stock show at Denver.

A special program is planned following lunch at the Experimental Farm at Akron, where several herds will be on display. On the way to Yuma several more herds will be visited.

Hereford breeders and others interested in seeing some good Hereford cattle are cordially invited to attend the tour.

Prominent Hereford Breeder Agrees With Henry Elder

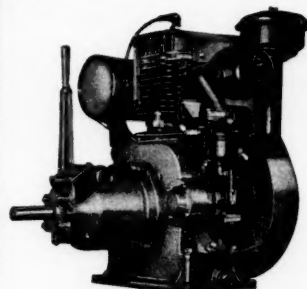
FOLLOWING is an excerpt from a letter received by Henry Elder, secretary of the Texas Hereford Association, from Bob Lazear, manager of the Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyoming, relative to the comments Mr. Elder made in the March issue of The Cattleman regarding over-done steers:

"We have been a long time, Henry, getting around to writing you about your comments on over-done steers in The Bull Pen in the March issue of The Cattleman.

"This column ought to be reprinted and put in the hands of every Hereford breeder and every livestock producer in the United States, because it certainly strikes right at the heart of one of the most glaring injustices of our present show ring competition, not only with steers but in breeding classes as well."

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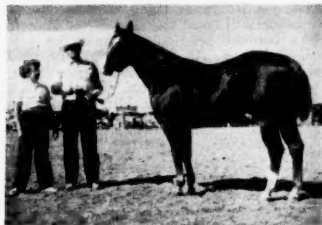
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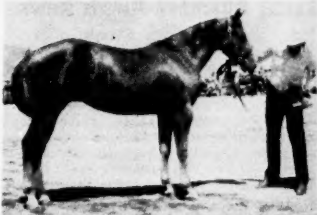
Story and Photos by RICHARD SCHAUS.

SETTLER UP, the chestnut son of Parker's Chicaro, by Chicaro Bill, by Chicaro, won the 15th annual Sonoita Quarter Horse show grand champion stallion awards. This makes the 10th conformation show this double A running horse has topped for his owner, Franklin Cox, Chandler. Judge Forrest Homer, Lemon Cove, Calif., put Little Egypt, by Texas Dandy by My Texas Dandy, as top mare of this classic show that, this year, had 208 entries. Little Egypt recently broke the world's record for two-year-old fillies at 330 yards which she ran in 17.5.

Ernest Browning, Willcox, one of the founders of the AQHA, had the tops in the lightweight stallion class with his Billy The Kid, by Billy Byrne. The Gruenwald trophy, for high point exhibitor, went to Mrs. Rose Fulton, Dragoon.



Settle Up, grand champion stallion, Sonoita, Ariz., Quarter Horses show, owned by Franklin Cox, Chandler, Ariz.



Little Egypt, grand champion mare, Sonoita, Ariz., Quarter Horse show, owned by Finley Ranches, Gilbert, Ariz.

Her entries won 25 points. No one has ever won permanent possession of this trophy as it takes three wins to keep it. Mrs. Fulton won most of her points with firsts in the model mare class on Tonia T and in the model broodmare class with Tonia M. The latter also won the mare and foal class.

There were 22 classes in the day-long Sonoita show that runs from 9 a. m. until dark. Exciting short races end up the day. This show is somewhat unique in that Arizona's best horses are always entered despite the fact that the hamlet of Sonoita is way off the beaten track. It is in the heart of some of the state's best range cattle country in Santa Cruz County. Some exhibitors come over 250 miles, as do many of the spectators, yet there are no overnight accommodations to speak of.

In the \$200 cutting horse contest Bill Simon, Prescott, rode Clay Pigeon to first money with his wife winning second on The Spaniard.

Children's riding classes have always been a feature at the Sonoita show as most of the contestants are sons and daughters of ranchers. Nancy Grennan and Buckie Holbrook, both of Patagonia, won the young children's classes and Bud Berich, Nogales, and Wendy Carr got top awards in the older groups. Wendy also won the ladies riding class. Some of the contestants in these classes are grandchildren of exhibitors and spectators of the first horse show held at Sonoita 36 years ago. In those days all breeds were shown, including Thoroughbreds, Standardbreds, matched teams, jumpers, etc. For the last decade and a half it has been strictly for cow horses, making it one of the oldest in the Southwest.

Sheriff's Mounted Posse Horse Show

THE Sheriff's Mounted Posse of Bexar County, Texas, is planning its second annual horse show, to be held at the posse arena in Brackenridge Park, San Antonio, on Saturday and Sunday, July 28 and 29, 1951. Complete plans and details will be announced soon.

Cash prizes, trophies and ribbons will be awarded in some 35 classes in the two-day, three-performance show. A portion of the proceeds from ticket sales will go to local charity.

Exhibitors interested in further information, classes and entry blanks may contact: Art J. Schreiber, Secretary-Treasurer, Route 2, Box 340-E, San Antonio, Texas.

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Along the Butterfield Trail

I have been borrowing your magazine from a neighbor. It is one of the best stockman's magazines I have had the pleasure to read.—Frank M. Behimer, Boise City, Okla.

Texas Aberdeen-Angus News

By TOMMIE E. STUART,
Secretary-Treasurer, Texas Aberdeen-Angus Ass'n.

DEMAND has been extremely good for Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle all over the state. With recent rains that have pretty well covered Texas and some adjoining states, the demand is expected to be even greater.

Price ceiling or no price ceiling, we must all still eat and we must prosper.

The only way a cattleman can prosper when he has grass is to have cattle eating that grass. We are all still hoping that some day we will have a few men in Washington that know something about the cattle industry. And, that this thing of "supply and demand" cannot be completely ignored.

For the many farmers and ranchmen looking for good Angus females to start or increase their herds, they will have an excellent opportunity June 6 at San Angelo, Texas. Some 3,000 head of good grade Angus cows and calves are expected to go through the Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association sponsored sale there. It will also be a good place to market some Angus females if you are overstocked in a dry area. There will be 50 good registered bulls, all breeding age, in the sale. Part of them herd bulls or herd bull prospects, and the rest good range bulls. Entries for the bulls have closed, but female entries will be accepted up to sale time. The sale starts at 10 A. M. For further information, I suggest you contact a member of the sale committee, Clyde R. Bradford, Happy, Texas; Henry Moore, Veribest, Texas; or J. L. Hill, Jr., Sale Manager, Stamford, Texas.

It is remarkable how cattlemen can keep a stiff upper-lip and a straight face in view of what was staring straight at them before the rains. While attending the Swisher County Aberdeen-Angus Field Day recently, they were all very optimistic: Not a cloud in sight, except sand and dry as a powder house since last September, but they all thought everything was going to be all right. They must all be firm believers in "staying with the blacks and keep out of the red".

More than 800 people took part in the grand barbecue put on by the Tulia Lions Club. An excellent program followed the barbecue, highlighted by a talk by Frank Richards, Secretary of the American Angus Association. Mr. Richards outlined the far reaching growth of Angus in the Southwest and predicted that their future growth would even surpass the tremendous strides the blacks have made in the Southwest in recent years. Milt Miller, National Angus Fieldman for the Texas Area, gave a talk on coming field days, sales, and other activities of the Texas Association.

Swisher County and the breeders in that area are certainly to be commended for their very successful program and field day.

Two other field days in the Panhandle,



Stuart

at Perryton and Miami, Texas, were cancelled because of heavy rains. We are happy to see them get the moisture.

Texas is rapidly moving to the front in the Angus world. According to figures from the American Aberdeen-Angus Association office, Texas stands fifth in the nation in new members, fifth in transfers, and ninth in registrations. So, if you are not already an Aberdeen-Angus breeder, get in today. Be a member of the group that is breaking and setting new records every day.

Oklahoma Angus Field Day

THE Oklahoma Aberdeen-Angus Field Day will be held this year on Saturday, June 23. Carlton Corbin, Guy Shippe, and Clarence Burch are the hosts for the day.

The meeting will convene about 9:30 in the morning at the Corbin Ranch, 17 miles south of Ada. The afternoon portion of the program along with the noon-day lunch will be at the Guy Shippe Ranch.

The contest held in the past for 4-H Club and F. F. A. members will be held again this year with suitable prizes being offered by the association. The program has not been completed, but, in addition to a good lunch, there will be an outstanding speaker brought in for this meeting.

Ardmore Angus Sale

SUMMARY

48 Bulls	\$19,975; avg.	\$416
113 Females	68,595; avg.	607
161 Head	88,570; avg.	550
The Commercial Cattle		
152 Head	43,820; avg.	288

BUYERS from Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Nebraska were present at Ardmore, Oklahoma, May 14 for the Southern Oklahoma Angus Association's second annual sale.

The peak of the sale was reached on an extra lot, an Edwina cow with a heifer calf at side, consigned by Stoneybroke Ranch, Ada, Oklahoma. The calf, a daughter of Quality Prince 17th, sold to Roy Hoke, Stillwater, for \$1800 and the cow went to Cedarhill Ranch, Cedarhill, Texas, for \$1750.

Another Stoneybroke consignment, a 1946 granddaughter of Bandler of Anoka 12th with an April, 1951, heifer calf at foot by Prince Blackcap 7th, sold to Arthur Johnson, Ryan, Oklahoma, for \$1450.

The top selling bull, an October, 1949, grandson of Quality Prince of Sunbeam, consigned by W. B. Hissom, Tulsa, went to Tom Youngblood, Davis, Oklahoma, on a bid of \$900.

I. O. Kile, Coalgate, Oklahoma, paid \$875 for a December, 1949, grandson of Prince Sunbeam 29th, also consigned by Mr. Hissom.

Frank Hightower, Oklahoma City, was the high bidder at \$800 on another Hissom consignment, a December, 1949, grandson of Bar Sunbeam.

There was a strong demand for the high quality commercial cattle offered as the 152 head averaged \$288.

Ray Sims was the auctioneer.

I had the opportunity to see a copy of The Cattleman on a recent visit to Texas and found some very helpful information and pointers to one interested in the cattle industry.—H. Van Streain, Bethel, Mo.



Abbotts Marilyn, champion Quarter Horse mare at the 1951 Santa Rosa Roundup, Vernon, Texas, owned by Tom and Edith Abbott, Fort Worth, Texas.

L. L. Jones & Sons Sale

SUMMARY

33 bulls	\$ 71,140; avg.	\$2,156
44 females	43,955; avg.	1,000
77 head	115,125; avg.	1,495

A LARGE crowd attended the second biennial sale of JO Herefords owned by L. L. Jones and Son, Garden City, Kansas, at the farm on May 8.

Top of the sale was the young proven sire, JO Duke Pride 2d, a son of WHR Duke Pride; and he went to Walnut Hill Hereford Ranch, Great Bend, Kansas, for \$15,100. Second top was another son of WHR Duke Pride going to Carl Smith & Sons and Wayne Billings, Jetmore, Kansas, at \$6,000.

George Nance, Canyon, Texas, purchased the next top at \$5,100 when he purchased JO Royal Domino 97th, an outstanding son of Baca R Domino 7th.

Top female was a daughter of Baca R Domino 7th and carrying the service of WHR Duke Pride and going to E. S. Tucker, Eureka, Kansas, at \$2,800. The second top was also purchased by E. S. Tucker and she was a daughter of WHR Duke Pride carrying the service of JO Royal Domino 45th, another herd sire at JO Herefords and she sold for \$2,000.

Gene Watson and Charles Corkle were the auctioneers.

Johnston Elected President of Houston Show

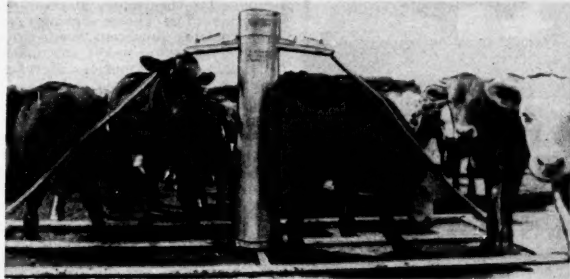
RALPH A. JOHNSTON, prominent ranchman and oil man, was elected president of the Houston Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exposition at the annual meeting held in Houston on May 8.

He succeeds W. Albert Lee, who becomes chairman of the board. Other officers chosen were: W. A. Smith, W. D. Sutherland, Archer Romero, Leslie O. Tarrant, Charles Heyne and Dave Cunningham, vice presidents; J. D. Sartwell, secretary; and Clarence M. Malone, treasurer.

Dates for the 1952 Houston show were set for January 30-February 10.

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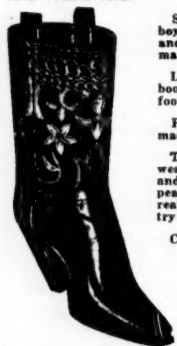
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Only 16 out of every 100 persons in the U. S. were farmers last year.

Register of Merit Herefords

NINETEEN head of Hereford blue-bloods—eight bulls and eleven females—have won coveted places in the exclusive Hereford Register of Merit.

The eight bulls from Hereford herds in five states boost the 35-year-old Register to a total of 82 outstanding sires whose sons and daughters have made names for themselves in show ring competition. The eleven females added to the register represent herds from seven states, according to the announcement by officials of the American Hereford Association.

Newcomers on the sire side of the register in order of points are:

Baca Duke 1, calved in 1944, bred by San Luis Valley Land & Cattle Co. of Crestone, Colo., and used in the herd of Harry C. Pearson of Indianola, Iowa, 125 points.

TT Royal Triumph, calved in 1941, bred by J. L. Frazer of Lampasas, Texas, and used by Straus-Medina Hereford Ranch of San Antonio, Texas, 120 points.

WHR Elite Helmsman, calved in 1945, bred and used by Wyoming Hereford Ranch of Cheyenne, Wyo., 116 points.

WHR Proud Aggressor, calved in 1946, bred by Wyoming Hereford Ranch, and in use by Suncrest Hereford Ranch of Phoenix and Springerville, Ariz., 109 points.

CK Cruiser D 34, calved in 1944, bred and used by CK Ranch, Brookville, Kans., 106 points.

WHR Royal Duke 3, calved in 1942, bred and in use at Wyoming Hereford Ranch, 103 points.

Publican Domino 160, calved in 1945, bred by W. J. Largent of Merkel, Texas, and used by A. E. Fogle of Tuscola, Texas, 102 points.

Publican Domino 173, calved in 1946, bred and used by W. J. Largent, 100 points.

Females added to the register are:

HC Blanch Axtell 14, calved in 1945, bred and owned by C. A. Smith's Hillcrest Farm of Chester, W. Va., 55 points.

Miss Joe Stanway 22, calved in 1943, bred by Jim Hering of McGregor, Texas, and owned by Hillcrest, 52 points.

Miss Gwen, calved in 1939, bred and owned by A. E. Fogle, 48 points.

Miss Lady Domino, calved in 1943, bred by Noodle Hereford Ranch of Merkel, Texas, and owned by W. J. Largent, 47 points.

HC Golightly 2, calved in 1944, bred and owned by Hillcrest, 39 points.

MW Domineta 34, calved in 1941, bred and owned by Milky Way Hereford Ranch, 36 points.

WHR Miss Mixer 9, calved in 1940, bred and used by Wyoming Hereford Ranch, 34 points.

WHR Lady Lill 12, calved in 1942, bred by Wyoming Hereford Ranch, and owned by Walton W. Thorp of Britton, S. D., 32 points.

Belle Puritan 21, calved in 1940, bred by Cox & McInnis of Byrds, Texas, and owned by Roy R. Largent & Sons of Merkel, Texas, 30 points.

Duchess Domino 75, calved in 1941, bred by J. R. C. Moseley of Mineral Wells, Texas, and whose get have been shown by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Anderson's Circle A Hereford Farms of Morris, Ill., 30 points.

Royal Princess 51, calved in 1944, bred and owned by J. F. Miller of Hayden, Colo., 30 points.

Among the older group of bulls on the register, Larry Domino 50, of Milky Way fame increased his impressive total by 30 points to reach 899 at the top of the list. CW Prince Domino 21, used by both W. J. Largent and Roy R. Largent & Sons, advanced from third to second place by gaining 167 points during the last show season. He is not only the highest ranking living sire, but is the second sire to exceed the score of Prince Domino which stood for years seemingly unchallenged at the top of the register.

Greatest advance of the year was made by Hillcrest's HC Larry Domino 12, whose season's total of 177 points moved this young sire from twenty-first to fourth place. The fact that he was a newcomer to the Register last year adds emphasis to his outstanding record of 425 points and fourth rank on three crops of calves. He was the champion bull of the International in 1947, and sired the International champion of 1949.

Milky Way's MW Larry Domino 37 advanced from thirteenth to sixth position by adding 89 points for the year. MW Larry Domino 12, the sire of HC Larry Domino 12, added 45 points and gained a place in rank. J. F. Miller's Double Dandy Domino advanced a place by gaining 16 points.

Three other bulls which entered the Register a year ago made significant advances during the season. WHR Helmsman 87 owned by Charles Bianchi of Macon, Mo., gained 64 points and advanced from forty-sixth to thirty-third place. MW Larry Domino 200, owned by Jack Haley of Escondido, Calif., added 53 points to advance from fifty-fifth to fortieth position. Walton Thorp's Baca Elation added 34 points. Switzer & Field's Baca OJR Royal 1 added 26 points.

In the female division, Milky Way's MW Miss Mixer 12, dam of MW Prince Larry 15, MW Prince Larry 37, and MW Prince Larry 62, advanced from eighteenth to third place a year ago, and from third to second this year.

Milky Way's MW Princess Mixer 3 added 16 points and climbed to ninth rank among females. Also adding 16 points for the year was Jack Haley's NHR Gertrudis 10, advancing her to twelfth on the honored list.

The Register was started in 1927 as a means of recognizing the sires and dams of top-winning show animals. Calculations were based on the 1916 and subsequent shows. Points are awarded to the sire and dam of each winner of fifth or better at the six expositions designated as Register of Merit shows on the following basis: first, 10 points; second, 8 points; third, 6 points; fourth, 4 points; fifth, 2 points. The get-of-sire class was added with equal point value in 1947-48. Champions received an additional five points, reserve champions three. The Register was expanded last year to include steers which are recorded in the Association, and win fifth or better at Register of Merit shows.

Register of Merit shows include American Royal at Kansas City, Grand National at San Francisco, Eastern National at Timonium, International at Chicago, National Western at Denver, and Southwestern at Fort Worth.

A Letter From East Africa

Lomba,
Ol Kalou,
Kenya,
East Africa
14-3-51

Dear Mr. Foreman:

It may surprise you to learn that you have two readers in an obscure place like Kenya. My husband has received The Cattleman for some years, as it deals with the problems of the country more than English papers do. We have 4,000 acres here, at 7,500 feet altitude and are struggling to make a success of beef farming. This is a lovely country, most of it completely undeveloped, but tough on people starting anything, and beef production is only just beginning here.

We have Boraan (you call them Brahman) cattle and we use on them Red Poll or Aberdeen-Angus bulls, usually both, as we have difficulty finding enough bulls of one breed. There are very few Angus in the country and most of the Red Polls are dairy type. Herefords suffer too much from eye trouble. We find it slow to "get on our feet"; as we say, as the most we can get for a big finished steer is about 28 pounds; if he goes first grade, and first grade is difficult to get on this unimproved, unpaddocked and badly watered grazing. Our breeding and training of horses has helped to keep us going. This is where your articles have helped us. The English method of breaking and training is a slow one compared with yours, and we are hard put to it to find enough time to work on the horses. We have 38 at present, including breeding stock. My husband can train a youngster well and quickly, but I am much slower, partly due to the fact that no horse ever had much trouble in getting rid of me. He is a good hand with a lariat (he used to catch and tame the smaller varieties of game for 300 collectors) so he doesn't have to spend a week taming a youngster before he can catch it as I do.

The horses in this country have mostly originated from three kinds: the small, ugly, but tough pony from Abyssinia; purebred Arabs, and Thoroughbreds from England. And there are many mixtures of these. There is plenty of polo, and racing has been in full swing ever since white people started up in this country.

Our mares were a very mixed bunch, but we are aiming at a Quarter Horse type. To try and get this we use purebred Arab and spirited type Thoroughbred stallions, but it is a slow business fixing a type.

Now, after all that, this letter was started because we would very much like to have a copy of your "Horse Handling Science" in its book form, as advertised by The Cattleman, but we are unable to send money to the U. S. A. The Cattleman continues to come because it is of educational value to farming, but we had hoped to send you something in exchange for a copy. Many people here were interested in your articles on the change of "leads" and their fine illustrations. There is one thing I would like to argue with you about though! You believe that horses are usually "left-handed" because they are led, turned and mounted from the left. But the human being is left or right handed because his brain is stronger on one side than the other. Could this not be so with the horse? When one finds a "righthanded"

horse he also has been handled from the left. I am "schooling" one at present and like the others I have met he is less comfortable to ride in the left lead than the right. I find them more difficult to teach and change their leads than the lefthanded horse, but I think that this is only because I am more practiced at teaching horses to change to their right legs, as most seem to be lefthanded.

While writing, we would also like to know how you teach your horses to stand with their reins on the ground. We find ours are not difficult as long as they can graze, but leave them on a piece of bare ground and they think that we are awful fools to imagine that they will stay there. They don't! We have tried hobbles, and also bags tied to the reins for them to step on, but as soon as we tear them off, the trouble begins again. Perhaps your horses don't think much of standing on bare ground either.

One day we hope to come and see the U. S. A. and the cattle country there (and while I am there I'm going to buy a decent pen!) but at the present rate of our beef production it will be a long time before we come. However, if you ever get a "wander urge," come to Kenya—we can still show you plenty of Big Game and some lovely country.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Mrs. R. W. Spooner.

Central Texas Polled Hereford Tour

THE Second Annual Spring Tour, sponsored by the Central Texas Polled Hereford Association, was held May 23 and 24.

Herds visited during the morning of the first day were at the Sid F. Smith Ranch, Groesbeck, B. L. Bradley Ranch, Groesbeck, N-Bar-C Ranch, Mart, and the Davis & Wilson Farm, Mart.

Lunch was served at the Elite Cafe in Waco with association members of Bosque, Hill, McLennan, Limestone, Coryell and Falls Counties as hosts.

Breeders visited in the afternoon were Joe G. Reece, Waco; Evans Ficklin, Valley Mills; Fred Vickory, Mosheim; H. R. Routt, Meridian, and the L. & L. Ranch, Cresson.

After spending the night at the Loring Hotel in Fort Worth, the group inspected the herds of Hugh H. White, Keller; Byron Nelson, Roanoke; Loma Linda Ranch, Frisco, and H. G. Brown's Silver Dome Ranch, Denton, where a delightful barbecue lunch was served by Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh H. White and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Freeman, Jr.

After lunch the tour proceeded to the Fred Freeman Ranch, Denton, and then on to Mrs. W. R. Johnson's Ranch, Jacksboro. After showing her cattle, Mrs. Johnson served a delicious barbecue dinner.

Protection for Livestock

THE American Veterinary Medical Association's nutrition committee emphasizes the importance of balanced rations to keep farm animals from eating poison plants. Animals deprived of essential nutrients—such as vitamin A, phosphorus, and salt—are more likely to eat poisonous plants, and a craving for sugar may lead them to dangerous plants having a sweet flavor.

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I can't think of a better Christmas present. I read The Cattleman from cover to cover each and every month. It's tops.
—Carrie Beck Peterson, Oakdale, N. D.

Range Grasses in the Southwest

Eastern Gamagrass, Texas Cupgrass, Pan American Balsamscale, Smooth Cordgrass

By C. A. RECHENTHIN, Soil Conservation Service, Fort Worth, Texas

A NUMBER of grasses of varying habits will be described in this article. They are found, and are important, only in parts of the Southwest. Most of them are members of small groups, or genera, some of which have only one or two species.

Eastern gamagrass is one of two tall species belonging to the genus, *Tripsacum*, that grow in parts of the Southwest. The second species, Mexican gamagrass, is found only in rocky hills in Arizona in the United States, and is of little importance. It is more common in Mexico and Central America.

The origin of the scientific name of the genus, *Tripsacum*, is unknown. The genus is related to corn, of the genus, *Zea*. The seed head of the gamagrass resembles the tassel of corn. However, in gamagrass, both the male and female flowers are on the branches of the tassel. The grain-bearing (female) flowers are on the lower part, and the pollen-producing (male) flowers are on the upper part of the branches. In corn, the pollen-producing flowers are on the tassel, and the grain-bearing flowers are on the ear, which is in the sheaths on the sides of the stem. The grain of gamagrass is enclosed in a husk, both sunken in the branch of the tassel, whereas the grain or seed of corn is naked, and is not deeply embedded in the cob of the ear.

Eastern gamagrass is a tall perennial, growing to a height of eight feet. It produces thick, scaly rhizomes, or underground stems, and forms large clumps. The forage is very palatable, particularly when young and green. Eastern gamagrass, like so many other palatable grasses, has disappeared from much of its former range. It is found from the eastern United States westward to Nebraska and Texas, and into South America. It is one of the main grasses in the eastern side of the prairie belt, in the

36 to 50 inch rainfall belt, where it is associated with other tall grasses like Indiangrass, switchgrass and big bluestem. It is an important constituent of some prairie hay. In the 30 to 36 inch rainfall belt, Eastern gamagrass occurs along streams and in swales, where moisture is favorable. It is seldom found west of the 30-inch rainfall belt.

Some reseeding of the Eastern gamagrass has been done where it is adapted in soil conservation districts with good results. The grass is a high-producing forage grass, and well worth establishing and maintaining where adapted.

Texas cupgrass is the only important native perennial species of the cupgrass genus found in the Southwest. One perennial, Carib grass, has been introduced from the West Indies into Florida and along the Gulf Coast, and appears promising for improved pastures. It spreads by surface runners, and produces a good

central stem. The stems are very hairy near the base of the seed head.

Texas cupgrass is a forage grass, and is readily grazed by livestock. It apparently was quite abundant in some areas, but is now much depleted. It is found from the blacklands westward in Texas.

The balsamscale genus includes two species that grow in the southern edge of the United States, and are important forage grasses in the savannas and plains of Tropical America. Pan American balsamscale is found in moist pine woods and low prairies from Georgia and Florida westward along the Gulf Coast to Texas, and into Mexico and Argentina. In southern Texas, it is found away from the coast on deep sandy soils where moisture conditions are favorable. Woolspike balsamscale, the second species, is found in rocky hills and canyons from western Texas to southern Arizona, and into northern Mexico.

The common name, "balsamscale," is derived from balsam glands that are on the glumes of the seed spikelet, giving the plant a balsam taste. When the seeds are ripe, the central stem breaks, a part of the stem remaining attached to each seed, scale-like. The scientific name, *Elyonurus*, is derived from two Greek words meaning "roll" and "tail," referring to the cylindrical, tail-like seed head.

The balsamscales are moderately tall perennials, with erect seed heads. Pan American balsamscale is 18 to 50 inches tall, smooth, and with short underground stems. The leaves are narrow, long, and slightly hairy near the base. The seed heads are about three to five inches long.

Woolspike balsamscale differs from the other in being less slender, only about half as tall, and with a shorter, stiffer, more densely hairy seed head.

The balsamscales are often associated with the bluestems, crinkleawn, grammas,



The grass in the foreground is marsh hay cordgrass, here growing in brackish marshes.

quality hay, as well as being a good pasture grass.

The genus includes several annuals. One, southwestern cupgrass, is of some value as annual forage in the national forests of Arizona. Another annual, prairie cupgrass, supplies temporary forage in many parts of Texas in the spring. The annuals as a rule furnish only a limited amount of forage for a short period, and are more often found in waste or moist places.

The common name, "cupgrass," is derived from a small, usually dark-colored, cuplike ring at the base of the seed. The scientific name of the genus, *Eriochloa*, is derived from the Greek words for "woolly" and "grass," alluding to the hairy, or woolly seed.

Texas cupgrass is found in the prairies and hills of Texas and Oklahoma. It grows in dense tufts, with erect stems up to three feet tall. The lowermost sheath is softly hairy, and the leaves are long, thin, and soft, and very hairy at the junction with the sheaths. The oval-shaped seed bear short hairs, and are on short branches of the head, which alternate, do not overlap, and hug the



Eastern gamagrass is a tall, palatable grass growing in the prairies of the Central United States. Note the broad leaves and the characteristic growth in large clumps.



Tex-45-785

Texas cupgrass is a good range grass growing in the prairies and hills of Texas and Oklahoma. The long, thin, soft leaves are readily grazed by livestock.



Gulf cordgrass is a densely tufted species, with long, tough blades, that are pointed and sharp on the tips. It is often called "sacahuiste grass" on the Texas and Mexican coasts where it is found in large, poorly drained flats.

and other palatable grasses. The livestock prefer these, and when they are heavily used, the balsamscales will increase in amount. When the more palatable grasses are grazed out, the livestock readily graze the balsamscales, and they, too, will be grazed out. In the western part of the area where the balsamscales are found, they seem to be grazed more readily, often disappearing from the ranges where once abundant.

The cordgrass genus includes eight species found in the United States. Four of them are common along the Gulf Coast, and one is sometimes found in fresh water marshes of the range country. The other three species have little importance.

The four species found along the Gulf Coast are smooth, marshhay, big, and Gulf cordgrass.

Smooth cordgrass grows in salt water marshes along the coast from Newfoundland to Texas. It sometimes grows in water up to 18 inches deep. It is a bunch grass, growing up to eight feet tall. The seed are crowded on the closely overlapping branches of the erect seed heads. The plants are grazed by livestock, mostly when the young shoots come out, and after rains, when a fine, powdery substance is washed off the leaves. The marshes are burned off in alternate years in early fall, to remove the old growth, and permit the livestock to get at the young shoots during the late fall, winter, and early spring.

Marshhay cordgrass grows in brackish marshes where it is associated with Longtom, a species of *paspalum* (see the October, 1950, *The Cattleman*) or with bulrush. It differs from the smooth cordgrass in being much shorter, only about three feet tall, having slender underground stems, narrow long leaves, and an open seed head, composed of a few widely spaced branches. It is more extensive than smooth cordgrass, and is probably the most valuable of the cordgrasses. Like the smooth cordgrass, marshhay cordgrass is burned off in alternate years to permit livestock to get at the young shoots. It is also sometimes cut for hay where it grows on high enough ground.

Big cordgrass is the most palatable of the coastal cordgrasses, but is less abundant than the marshhay cordgrass. It is found in the slightly brackish to fresh water marshes, or where the water stands on the surface for only short periods. In such areas, the water table is close to the surface. Marshhay cordgrass is usually associated with common

reed grass in fresh water marshes, or with Gulf cordgrass where the water stands on the surface for only short periods.

Big cordgrass grows from three to nine feet tall, has wide blades that are very rough on the margins. The seed heads are composed of many long, slender, ascending and overlapping branches. The seeds, as in the other cordgrasses, are flattened and overlap. The new shoots are readily grazed after burning, and the grass is the first of the cordgrasses to go out from heavy continuous use when in the same pasture.

Smooth, marshhay, and big cordgrass are sources of muskrat food. The marshes of the Gulf Coast where these grasses dominate support a large muskrat population. Trapping and selling of the pelts is an important industry in the area.

Gulf cordgrass is the fourth of the cordgrasses commonly found on the Gulf Coast. It ranges from Florida to Texas, and southward into Mexico. It grows in large dense tufts, up to six feet high. The blades are narrow, somewhat rounded, tough, and sharp-pointed. The grass



Big cordgrass is a tall species, and is the most palatable of the cordgrasses. It is found in fresh watermarshes, and where water stands on the surface for only short periods. The seed head is characteristic of most of the cordgrasses, the heads of the different species differing mostly in having the branches of the head spreading, or closely compressed.

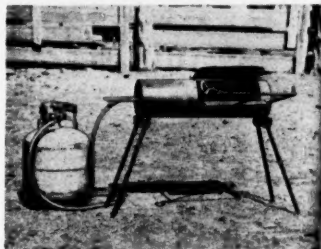
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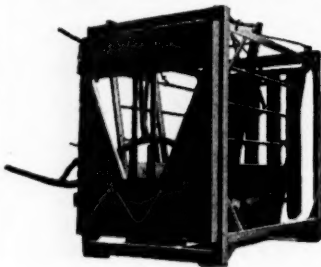


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is often called "sacahuiste grass" on the Texas coast, and indeed resembles the Texas sacahuiste, a plant of the lily family with long, tough, grass-like leaves, that grows widely in the hills of the Southwest.

Gulf cordgrass grows in low moist flats along the coast, usually where water covers the surface for only short periods after rains. The soil is often saline, with a high water table. It is associated with the big cordgrass on the upper coast of Texas, and with a number of moisture-loving, salt-tolerant plants, as sea-oxeye, a fleshy-leaved shrub of the composite family, salicornia, and others. Several of the moisture loving grasses are also associated with the Gulf cordgrass, such as some of the paspalums, knotroot and southwestern bristlegrass, and sacaton. Seacoast bluestem is associated with it on sandy soils in higher sites in South Texas.

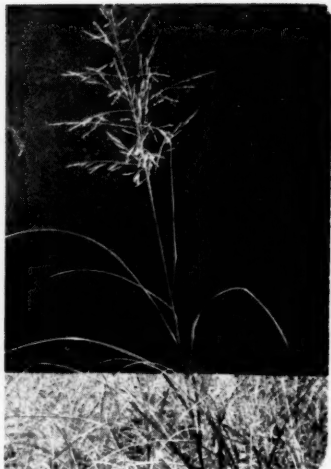
Gulf cordgrass is tough and unpalatable when mature, but is grazed to some extent when young and tender. Some



Pan American balsamgrass is a grass with a distinct balsam taste that grows in the southern, or warm and humid parts of the United States. When the seed are ripe, the central stem of the head breaks, with a part remaining attached to each seed.

areas are burned off at intervals to remove the tough old stems and leaves. When too often burned and too heavily used, it will go out in the lower areas and be replaced with sea-oxeye and weeds. Where it is associated with more palatable grasses that are preferred by livestock the Gulf cordgrass is allowed to increase when the more palatable grasses are heavily grazed. There are large areas along the Gulf coast where the Gulf cordgrass is now almost in solid stands, but other grasses were once abundant.

Prairie cordgrass is an inland species found in fresh water marshes in the northern states, south to Arkansas and Texas, and westward to New Mexico, although rare in the southern part of its range. It grows three to five feet high, with firm stems and long, drooping tough leaves that are very rough on the margins. The narrow seed heads have



Big sandreed is a tall grass with strong underground stems that enable it to grow on sand dunes. It is used to some extent for reclaiming blowing sands.

10 to 20 branches, that are one to two inches long, ascending with crowded, flattened seed that have short awns. The plants have tough, scaly, underground stems, or rhizomes, and will form colonies in moist areas. Livestock do not readily graze the grass because of its toughness, and the rough margins, but will do so when forced to for lack of other forage.

Big sandreed is the only species of the genus, *Calamovilfa*, found in the Southwest. The scientific name of the genus is taken from the Greek word for "reed," which the stems resemble and the name, *Vilfa*, which was formerly the name applied by some botanists to the genus, *Sporobolus*, or dropseed, which this genus resembles in seed characteristics.

Big sandreed is a robust grass, with usually solitary seed stems growing up to six feet high. The plant spreads by underground stems which send up shoots from the nodes. The small seed are in single-flowered spikelets in large spreading heads, somewhat resembling the heads of Johnsongrass. The seed have copious hairs around the base, the hairs almost as long as the seed.

From North Dakota to Texas and westward to Arizona, big sandreed is found growing on deep sands and sand dunes. The strong underground stems and robust plants enable the grass to spread and maintain itself on sand dunes. The Soil Conservation Service has effectively used this grass in revegetating sand dunes and controlling wind erosion in soil conservation districts. The young growth is readily grazed by livestock, and care must be taken not to overgraze the plant on sand dunes.

Each month I look forward to receiving The Cattleman magazine. As to my opinion—it is tops and one of the best put out.—W. C. Laning, Menard, Texas.

I enjoy The Cattleman very much and use it a lot with my Vocational Agricultural boys in their classes.—Chester Colinsworth, Merkel, Texas.

Texas Polled Hereford News

By HENRY FUSSELL, Secretary Texas Polled Hereford Association.

THE Polled Hereford industry moves along. The next event for Polled Herefords in Texas will be the Central Texas Polled Hereford Association show and sale at Clifton, next September 24 through 29, with a sale of Polled Herefords scheduled for September 29.

The Pan-American National Hereford Show will be held at Dallas October 6 through 11, with a premium fund of \$25,000.00. There will be a top premium in each single class of \$100.00 and a bottom of \$25.00. President Joe Weedon of the T. P. H. A. has appointed a show and sale committee composed of Messrs. Mans Hoggett, chairman, R. A. Halbert, John Trenfield and Jim Gill, to contact and encourage Polled Hereford breeders from all over the United States who have top quality cattle to exhibit in this great show, and we understand the committee has already gone to work.

Ray Wilson, livestock manager, State Fair of Texas, advises that rooms will be available to all attending the Pan American National Hereford Show by writing direct to the Baker and Adolphus hotels and stating that you will be attending the Hereford show.

The State Fair is now taking bids and will build a new livestock exhibition building 90x180 feet in which to hold the show, and this new structure will seat 3,200 people. It behooves every Hereford breeder, and especially the Polled Hereford breeders, to turn their eyes toward Dallas next October 6 through 11, and arrange to attend this great show. Polled Hereford exhibitors everywhere with show cattle are encouraged and urged to exhibit their cattle at Dallas October 6 through 11.

I dropped in on the "Old Trader" Perry Kallison while in San Antonio a few days ago, and had the pleasure of a little visit with E. E. Voigt, a prominent Polled Hereford breeder in the San Antonio area. Mr. Voigt advised that he is fitting some calves for the Polled Hereford show and sale to be held at San Antonio next February. Did not get to talk with the drug store cowboy, Hartley Howard, who is chairman of the show and sale committee for the coming San Antonio Polled Hereford show and sale, as he was evidently busy on his ranch at Devine, but Perry Kallison is a member of that committee and he advised that the following Polled Hereford breeders would be represented in the Polled Hereford show and sale at San Antonio next February: E. E. Voigt, San Antonio; John P. Classen, San Antonio; Roy Tschirhart, Castorville; M. Schuchart & Sons, Rio Medina; Hartley Howard, Devine; Bob Woodward, Sabin; Julius Roberson, Devine; Kallison Ranch, San Antonio; Elder Hereford Ranch, Nixon; Jack Wheat, Nixon; H. D. Miller, Mathis; M. Benavides Volpe, Laredo; J. D. Shay, Refugio, and others whom he has not had an opportunity to talk to.

The above breeders will have twenty or twenty-five head of Polled Herefords for the San Antonio sale, which coupled with the approximately twenty head reported by Sam Swann last month, tends to indicate there will be a fine offering of sale cattle in the San Antonio sale, come next February.

When visiting at the Weedon Ranch, Joe advised that they did not have any females for sale, but we persuaded him to part with two good cows and a heifer

calves, purchased account the M. & H. Stock Farm, to be added to the small but select herd of cows on the M. & H. The cows are of Bonny B. Domino and Schreiner Domino breeding. The heifer calf is by Bonny B. Domino out of a Domino Blanchard cow. The cattle on the Joe and Joe Dan Weedon Ranch at Grosvenor are all looking mighty fine, and there are a number of good looking calves in the pastures, as well as a small group they have in the lot. It has been very dry in that area, but recently they have received a few showers that will help the grass.

Polled Hereford breeders who have recently taken out membership in the Association are as follows: R. W. Burleson, Roff, Oklahoma; Joe Grissom, Jr., Waco; C. B. Hodge, Salado; M. D. Mason (Mason Farm), San Augustine; W. D. (Boots) Watson, Overton; Joe Zeppa, "Oakhurst Farm," Lindale; Lone C. Skelton, Linden; Blocked "L" Ranch—L. O. Moore & W. G. Stamper, Bryson.

Watch those Polled Herefords march!

Governor Appoints Dr. Rogers to Veterinary Exam Board

DR. R. L. ROGERS, JR., Fort Worth veterinarian and president of Texas Phenothiazine Company, has been appointed a member of the Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners by Governor Shivers. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate.

A 1925 graduate of Texas A. & M. College, Dr. Rogers has been associated with the livestock industry since he was 13 years old. For many years he has owned and operated a ranch near Gordon, Texas.

Of major importance to Dr. Rogers now is Texas Phenothiazine Company, which manufactures Dr. Rogers' animal pharmaceuticals. The company has grown from his experience which covers professional education and practice in veterinary medicine, many years as a successful cattle producer, and scientific manufacture of pharmaceuticals.



Chuck Wagon, Champion Quarter Horse stallion at the 1951 Annual Santa Rosa Roundup, Vernon, Texas, owned by Bob Collins, Goldthwaite, Texas.

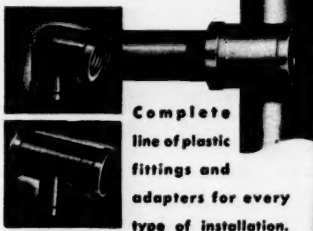
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Texas Livestock Markets' Review

Price Range at Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio During Past Month

FORT WORTH Government price controls forced cattle values downward during May in spite of curtailed supplies. Receipts of all classes of livestock on the Fort Worth Market during May were much lighter than during May last year. Offerings during the first three weeks of May show a drop of about 40 per cent in cattle, 50 per cent in calves, 22 per cent in hogs and over 70 per cent in sheep compared with arrivals during the same period a year ago.

The light receipts this month were apparently due largely to the extremely dry weather during last fall and winter, combined with unusually cold weather. The needed winter and spring pastures and green feed was scarce in most sections, which resulted in a scarcity of cattle and sheep suitable for slaughter.

Recent sales of slaughter steers, yearlings and heifers were from 50c-\$2.00 lower than a month previous, with commercial and good grades showing the least loss. Canner and cutter cows were \$1.00-2.00 lower and other cows 50c-\$1.00 lower. Bulls are \$1.00-2.00 lower. Slaughter calves were steady to \$1.00 lower. Most stocker and feeder steers and yearlings were \$1.00-2.00 lower than a month ago and stocker calves ranged from \$2.00-6.00 lower, with choice grades off most.

About the highest price paid for cattle in a long period was \$38.25, which bought over 100 head of choice club yearlings early in the month. Most of the good and choice slaughter steers and heifers turned recently from \$32.00-36.00, with a few lots of choice and prime from \$36.50-37.50. Utility and commercial grades of steers and yearlings turned from \$26.00-31.00, with cutter grades down to \$25.00 and less.

Good beef cows moved recently up to \$28.00. Utility and commercial cows bulked from \$24.00-27.50, cutters from \$22.00-24.00 and canners \$18.00-22.00, with shelly kind down to \$16.00 and less. Utility and commercial bulls were reported from \$26.00-29.00, odd head \$29.50 and light weight cutter bulls down to \$22.00.

Slaughter calves regained a good part of the sharp price decline reported early in May. Choice slaughter calves sold recently from \$34.00-36.00. Commercial and

good calves turned from \$29.00-33.50. Cull and utility calves ranged from \$20.00-27.00.

Stockers have been plentiful this month and medium and good stocker and feeder steers and yearlings are moving out from \$28.00-34.00, a few choice yearlings \$35.00-36.00. Common stockers moved from \$27.00 down. Medium to choice stocker calves ranged from \$28.00-40.00, with some 150-250 lb. calves upward to \$45.00. Stocker cows moved from \$23.00-28.00.

Spring lamb prices toward the latter part of May sold \$1.50-2.00 lower than a month previous. Shorn slaughter lambs were \$1.00 lower, and most slaughter ewes steady to weak. Shorn feeder lambs were \$1.00-2.00 lower. Utility to choice spring lambs sold recently from \$32.00-33.50. Good and choice shorn slaughter lambs cleared from \$29.00-31.00, latter price for No. 1 and 2 pelt lambs. Cull to good shorn slaughter ewes turned from \$13.00-20.00. Spring feeder lambs are moving out from \$27.00-31.00 and shorn feeder lambs from \$24.00-27.50, with common stockers \$20.00-23.00.

Most butcher hog prices so far this month made very little price change and recent sales of butcher hogs are steady to 75c lower than a month previous, with heavy butchers showing the decline. Sows are \$1.50 lower and feeder pigs steady. Good and choice 180-260 lbs. sold May 21st from \$20.75-21.25 and 150-175 lbs. from \$19.25-20.50. Good and choice 275-400 lb. butchers cleared from \$18.00-20.25. Sows sold from \$15.50-17.50 and feeder pigs moved from \$15.00-19.00.

SAN ANTONIO Price declines were noted all along the line in cattle trading on the San Antonio market during May, with slaughter calves as the only exception. Stocker calves, \$2.00@4.00 lower than at the close of the previous month, suffered the greatest losses. Good and choice steers and yearlings were steady to 50 cents lower, utility and commercial 50 cents to \$1.00 lower. Slaughter cows were mostly 50 cents lower, bulls 50c to \$1.00 down. Slaughter calves held steady.

Loadlots choice 992-1000 pound fed steers reached \$35.00. Bulk good and choice 995-1196 pound weights cashed at

\$34.00@36.00. Commercial 1012-1114 pound grazed steers made \$31.50@32.25. Loadlots commercial and good fed yearlings brought \$32.00@34.25 and 538-650 pound utility and commercial oat grazed yearlings went at \$32.00@32.50.

Commercial cows moved at \$28.50@29.50 and utility at \$24.00@28.50. Canners and cutters turned \$16.00@24.00, mostly in a \$17.00@23.00 bracket. Utility and commercial bulls claimed \$28.00@29.50, canner and cutter \$25.00@26.50.

Only limited numbers of good and choice slaughter calves were offered, cashing at \$32.00@35.00, commercial \$26.00@31.00 and cull and utility \$20.00@26.00.

Bulk medium and good stocker calves were channeled at \$30.00@38.00, a few good and choice \$38.00@39.00 and odd lots 200-250 pounds at \$40.00@42.50. Medium and good yearlings took \$28.00@32.25. Common and medium stocker cows sold at \$20.00@25.00. Cows with calves at side moved at \$200.00@250.00 per pair. Common and medium feeder bulls secured \$27.50@29.00.

Both butchers and sows were 50 cents lower, and feeder pigs were steady. Good and choice 180-270 pound gilts and barrows commanded \$20.50@21.50. Sows bulked at \$18.50@19.75. Good and choice 70-125 pound feeder pigs earned \$18.50@19.00.

Sheep and lambs continued in small supply throughout the month. Odd lots choice spring lambs secured \$33.00@35.50, shorn lambs and yearlings \$25.00@28.00. Cull and utility lambs and yearlings earned \$20.00@22.50, good shorn yearlings \$25.00@26.00. Good and choice clipped ewes and wethers sold at \$17.00@18.25. Medium and good spring feeder lambs changed hands at \$25.00@30.00.

Under receipt scarcity, goats held steady. Medium shorn Angoras and Spanish type turned \$15.00@16.50. Shorn nanny and wether Angora stockers took \$15.00@15.50, Spanish nannies \$16.00@17.00. Kids bulked at \$3.50@6.50 per head.

HOUSTON The demand for stocker classes narrowed a marked degree during the past month and other classes of livestock were not in as broad demand as of recent months. A large

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part of the lack of demand was due to the imposed regulations on dressed meat. Slaughter steers were scarce during the entire reporting period, but several lots of fed yearlings were offered for sale. The supply of cows was generally small and bulls were offered in small lots and scattered individual head. Calves were slightly more numerous than of recent months and the bulk of the receipts went to slaughter houses.

The total salable receipts for the month amounted to approximately 2500 cattle and 5500 calves, showing an increase of about 300 cattle and 500 calves over the previous month's offerings. During corresponding month of last year, 5012 cattle and 8607 calves were offered for sale, indicating a decline of 40 per cent for the current period in comparison.

Slaughter classes suffered declines of \$1.00@2.00 during the month, while stocker calves met with sharp declines, Brahman off most, as much as \$6.00@8.00 in places. The bulk of the good and choice slaughter yearlings cashed from \$33.50@35.50. Utility and commercial cows cleared mainly from \$23.50@26.50, and canner and cutter from \$18.50@23.50. Hard emaciated cows went down to \$15.00. Cutter to commercial bulls sold from \$24.00@29.00, about \$1.00 under the preceding report. The late top for choice slaughter calves was \$35.00 with good grade selling around \$34.00. Utility and commercial grades moved from \$27.50@33.50 and cull from \$23.50@27.50. Medium and good whiteface stocker calves sold from \$30.00@35.00, with choice lightweights to \$40.00. The closing prices for Brahman stocker calves ranged from \$27.00@30.00, with several lots of Santa Gertrudis type at \$31.00. Stocker cows were slow and draggy, going from \$20.00@25.00 per hundred, and while heifers ranged upward to \$30.00. Steers went back to the country at around \$25.00@27.00.

O'Bryan Ranch Sale

THE combination spring bull sale and registered Hampshire hog sale at the O'Bryan Ranch west of Hiattville, Kansas, April 26, drew the largest crowd ever to attend an O'Bryan sale.

About 120 head of Hereford bulls were sold and approximately 100 head of hogs were auctioned.

The catalogued bull sale averaged \$378 per head. All but a few head were 1950 bulls, some as late as July.

Bonny B. Mischief 12th by Bonny B. Domino 1st, a proven two-year-old bull, topped the sale at \$1,325, going to R. P. Brown & Sons, Columbus, Kansas. Golden Willow Ranch, Pittsburg, Kansas, paid \$1,030 for another proven past two-year-old bull, Silver D. Mischief 19th by G. Carlos Mischief President. Top on the 1950 calves was \$700, paid by Roy Goforth, Pleasant Hill, Mo., for an extra lot fall calf, son of the sale topper, Bonny B. Mischief 12th. Glen Hopkins, Breckenridge, Mo., paid \$665 for AM Triumph's Dandy 20th, a May 21, 1950, son of Triumph's Dandy.

Mischief Top Choice, a son of Mischief Choice, topped the Hampshire sale at \$345, going to W. B. Andrews, Shidler, Oklahoma.

Cols. Jewett Fulkerson, Gene Watson and Ray Sims alternated in the selling, assisted in the ring by the livestock fieldmen.

My wife calls The Cattleman my bible, so I don't want to miss an issue.—D. J. McMillion, Ashland, Kan.

The Cattleman's Book Shelf



TALE OF A FOOLISH FARMER, by George Sessions Perry; 1951; McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y., Publisher. Price, \$3.00

For a consuming two hundred pages that deal soundly, but blithely, with the arduous experiences of a novice farmer, "Tale of a Foolish Farmer" fills the bill. In writing his prize novel, "Hold Autumn in Your Hand," George Sessions Perry of Rockdale, Texas, came to love and admire his imaginary farmer character, Sam Tucker, and the urge was born in him to try his own luck with the land, even as Sam had done. With his usual flair for telling fact as though it were fiction, Mr. Perry has indeed come up with a refreshing version of that somewhat over-written subject, farming.

After acquiring his land, the only improvements on which consisted of a four-room house which was collapsed except for one room held up by the chimney, the ups and downs of the "green" farmer made Perry wonder often why he had divided his energies between "the pen and the plow." The truck was hardly ever in usable condition due to the disasters it suffered at the hands of Rush, being almost burned up once, bogged down in the mire with the subsequent cost of a new engine, then the time "The truck left the road and started mowing down fence posts; at the end of an ultimate gavotte it leaped into the air and landed bottom side up." The great cottonwood trees that Carroll Robertson felled, topped and cut into movable lengths, laid for eight weeks, then "the rains came and continued for four days. It was in the afternoon of the fifth day that the river swelled out of its banks and picked up the logs that were ultimately to have become our new floors. Thereupon they left the country by water and, I suppose, reached the open sea in the Lord's good time." The drouths came and the people and cattle suffered; finally the rains came—"Our country was saved. We would not, like the Joads, have to pull up stakes, abandon the place we loved so much and hunt a greener land. Though I stood alone, I could feel the throbbing sense of deliverance, rising like heat waves from the whole town and countryside. Next morning everyone was intoxicated with joy." One of the scourges on the farm was the Mexican clover, which caused the cattle to swell up to bursting, but Mr. Perry was at no lack for a remedy. "Throughout the bloating season our cattle had constant access to a mixture of one half tasty cottonseed meal and the other half a prepared melange of salt, minerals, and bone meal, which the cows adore. To each seventy pounds of this was added a pound box of that universal burper, bicarbonate of soda. The soda always seemed to help. . . ."

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Hold Autumn farm unfolds, it becomes clear that the bulwark of the entire project is Mary Arnwine, friend and cook of the Perrys, whose love of the land had prodded George in his initial urge to own his own farm. She is ever present to lend her support and philosophy in the face of hardships or adversities. Unique among vocabularies is Mary's—"hens set on 'nesties,' fences are supported by 'posties,' hay is tossed by a 'pitcher fork,' the farm bulldozer is a 'bullnozer' and January becomes 'January.'" Mary's husband, Rush, is another strong link in the success of Perry's farming (despite his lack of truck acumen). The other friends who have helped to make Hold Autumn farm a going concern are equally interesting and likeable; Mike Lee, the cattleman; Carroll Robertson and Cap Haynes, neighbors; Buddy Page, the family's jack-of-all trades, and the best cow hand ever a boss-man had.

"Tale of a Foolish Farmer" is an honest story of the resourcefulness, determination and perseverance it took on the part of the author to "start from scratch" and develop a piece of land into its present satisfying state of a comfortable farm with cattle and Arabian horses grazing over its fenced and well-kept acres. The humorous and adventurous course the story takes will make it popular with all who open its pages.

George Sessions Perry, born and raised in Texas, has made himself known to thousands through his full-fledged literary career. Besides his prize-winning novel, "Hold Autumn in Your Hand," and the best-selling "Texas: A World in Itself," he has several other fine books, fiction and non-fiction, to his credit. Of his many magazine contributions, probably the most widely known are those for the Saturday Evening Post, "Cities of America" and "Families of America."—Kathryn Biederman.

CATTLE EMPIRE, by Lewis Nordyke. William Morrow & Co., New York, Publisher. Price, \$4.00.

A cattle empire of 3,000,000 acres—surely it would collapse because of its very bulkiness—and it did, after sixteen years of the greatest intrigue, financial and political maneuverings and swash-buckling cowpunching in cattledom. These exciting years covering the rise and fall of the XIT Ranch in the Texas Panhandle are vividly and faithfully recounted by Lewis Nordyke in his "Cattle Empire."

Texas, in 1875, was richer in land than money, so to satisfy the natural ambition of Texans to have the largest and most magnificent capitol in the nation, a most unique idea was conceived to swap certain lands deemed worthless for the construction of their new capitol. In time four Chicagoans, Charles B. Farwell, a Congressman; his brother, John V., a wealthy dry goods merchant; Abner Taylor, contractor, and Col. Amos C. Babcock, consolidated and undertook the building of the statehouse in Austin in exchange for three millions acres of land, "sight unseen."

The amazing growth of this gigantic cattle ranch is a spectacular tale and an almost unbelievable one. From one great expanse of flat, arid prairie, unbroken by even a fence post, the scene changes to mile after mile of fence, even encircling the entire three million acres, hundreds of windmills churning the air, and thousands of cattle, purchased in lots of twenty and fifty thousand, grazing over the land. Ceaselessly the XIT continued to grow, in spite of droughts, blizzards, prairie fires, and the ruthless hostility of neighbors and communities. As the XIT expanded,

the capitol in Austin was slowly becoming a reality, although the obstacles encountered at times made its completion seem dubious.

Throughout this fantastic true story of high finance and politics are generous portions of humor, wit, comedy as only the western cowboy can play it, and tense situations which keep the reader moving at a fast pace.

Lewis Nordyke's skillful presentation of this engrossing episode in Texas history is the result of more than a dozen years of research on the subject, poring over some 60,000 letters and documents pertaining to the XIT and talking with countless old-timers who might have recollections of those days. The author was born on a farm near Cottonwood, Texas. He was graduated from the University of Missouri School of Journalism in 1933, and has since worked as a newspaperman throughout Texas, writing for national magazines on the side. Since 1937 he has been associated with the Amarillo Globe-News.—Kathryn Biederman.

LIFE ON THE KING RANCH, by Frank Goodwin; Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York, Publisher; 1951. Price, \$5.00.

"Life on the King Ranch" is primarily a narration of the memories of the author while living at Norias, a section of the vast King Ranch of which his father was ranch-boss. Intertwined with his boyhood adventures are Mexican folklore, history and some insight into the day-to-day life on the ranch and the strides it has made in becoming the great cattle domain it is today.

Briefly summarized is the founding of the original Santa Gertrudis Ranch in 1852 by the far-sighted river navigator, Capt. Richard King, and its gradual evolution to the present near-million-acre King Ranch under the management of Robert Justus Kleberg, Jr.

As a youth Frank Goodwyn mingled and worked with the beloved Mexican folks, who comprise a majority of the hundreds of employees at the ranch and most of whom are direct descendants of the first workers for Captain King. From them he learned to be a competent ranch hand and, at the same time, learned their many fanciful legends and superstitions passed down from generation to generation. There was Pablo Pena, whose eyes were squinted and bloodshot, though he said he had keen eyesight because he used in them honey from a small wild bee; the hammocks that would swing every midnight, breeze or no breeze, because a young bride had died there; "la luz del llano," a mysterious red light that appears at night on the prairies as a result of a widow woman giving her two daughters to a wizard.

Currently Mr. Goodwyn is professor of Spanish at the University of Maryland. He is the author of "The Devil in Texas" (1936) and "The Magic of Limping John" voted the "Best Texas Book of 1944" by the Texas Institute of Letters.—K. B.



Range News of the Southwest



Texas

Range and pasture feed did not make the expected seasonal improvement during April. Condition of all range feed on May 1, reported at 71 per cent, is the lowest of record for this season of the year except in 1935 when 66 per cent was reported. Unusually strong winds took the limited surface moisture, and lack of rain and recurring cold spells have retarded development of new feed. In central, southern, and most eastern counties, the usual spring surplus supply of clovers and rescue grass failed to materialize and green feed was still short. Late March rains in south Texas temporarily relieved the critical drought in that area, but dry winds soon dissipated this moisture and range grass has not developed as expected. That area again needs soaking rains to bring on summer grass. In the west and northwest, grass was starting to green up, but additional moisture and warmer weather were needed. Supplemental feeding continues, particularly in the west and northwest, to cows with calves and ewes with lambs. A month ago all range feed was reported at 71 per cent, the same as reported on May 1. Usually range feed shows about a 4-point improvement during April. The May 1 average condition of range feed is 84 per cent.

Liberal supplemental feeding has maintained cattle and calves in fair condition, and although green grass is still short, cattle are picking up. In south Texas where feed was very short, some cattle were being moved to more favored areas. Cattle also were moved in heavy volume during late April to Flint Hill and Osage pastures. Demand for stocker

cows and calves dropped off sharply by late April. Condition of all cattle and calves was reported at 77 per cent on May 1. This is the same as reported a month earlier and is 6 points below the 10-year average of 83 per cent.

Ewes and lambs were in only fair condition. Green feed was still short over most of the main sheep country. Lambs have made only fair development except where ewes were fed to increase milk flow. April movement of yearlings was much below last year's movement; however, movement of spring lambs started earlier than last year. Cool weather has slowed shearing. All sheep were reported at 74 per cent condition. This records a 1-point contra-seasonal decline during the past 30 days. Usually condition of sheep improves about 3 points during April. The May 1 average condition is 85 per cent.

Cattle Sales and Prices

Where sex is not given on sales, excepting calves, the reference is to steers. As "The Cattleman" goes to press several days before date of release, range conditions may have changed since these reports were made.

AMARILLO.—W. J. Lewis, Jr., Romero, shipped 280 one- to four-year-old steers to Eskridge, Kans., for grass.

Matador L. & C. Co., Murdo, sold 1784 heifer yearlings to W. J. Foxley, Montana and Oklahoma; shipped 2550 three-year-old steers to Bazaar and Cassidy, Kans.; and 2500 two-year-old steers to Sterling, Colo., for grass.

C. E. Weymouth, Amarillo, shipped 325 two-year-old steers to Matfield Green, Kans., for grass.

George Porter, Amarillo, sold 264 steer yearlings to W. W. Sterling, Rock

Springs, Wyo.; shipped 141 steer yearlings to Rock Springs, Wyo., and 122 cows and calves to Eureka, Kans., for grass.

Green Cattle Co., Vega, shipped 374 three-year-old steers to Hessdale, Kans., for grass.

Lewis & Merrill, Romero, shipped 1002 steer yearlings to Pueblo, Colo.

Barrick & Schooler, Hereford, sold 216 one- and two-year-old steers to Kansas parties.

J. S. Bridwell, Romero, shipped 602 two-year-old steers to Kansas for grass.

Cecil Porter, Bovina, sold 496 two- and three-year-old steers to Bob Matlock, Bassett, Calif.

Theis Co., Pampa, shipped 1200 one- and two-year-old steers to Fairview, N. M.

C. L. Killgore, Exell, shipped 300 two-year-old steers to Kansas.

A. R. Bivins, Dumas, shipped 278 heifer and steer yearlings to Colorado.

K. LaFon, Amarillo, shipped 104 steer yearlings to New Mexico.

Traylor & Bivins, Exell, sold 800 one- and two-year-old steers to R. F. Lesage, Colfax, N. M.

M. L. McGhee, Wayside, shipped 195 steer and heifer yearlings to New Mexico.

Ray Crutchfield, Amarillo, sold 236 steer yearlings to Max Rosenstock, Valentine, Nebr.

Crutchfield & Dawson, Amarillo, sold 192 heifer yearlings to Gil Graber, Valentine, Nebr.

Parker & Hulett, Amarillo, sold 107 two-year-old steers to Iowa City Sales Ring, Iowa.

McCracken, Amarillo, sold 176 steer yearlings and heifers to Anderson Cattle Co., Diamond Springs, Kans.

Barrick Cattle Co., Amarillo, sold 101

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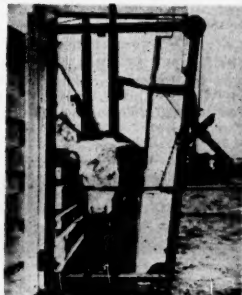
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Please Ryan and Ben Lotapfelch, Cattle; Bill Few, Calves; George Jones, Hogs; Everett Cooper, Sheep

one- and two-year-old steers to O. W. Schwalm, Kans.

W. H. Kimble, Amarillo, sold 91 cows and calves to Frisk Watkins, Cassoday, Kans.

Ed Reed, Amarillo, sold 56 cows to L. B. Anderson, Valley Land, Kans.

Bob Hulett, Amarillo, sold 83 steer yearlings to George Saverasig, Lebo, Kans.; 43 yearling heifers to Tommy Farr, Lebo, Kans.; yearlings and two-year-old steers to Bert Ladd, Salliyard, Kans.; 238 heifer yearlings to Abbott Crandall, Richey, Kans.; 138 heifer yearlings to Sid Dellaplaine, Remington, Okla.; 200 steer yearlings to Merl Cavanaugh, Reinhart, Iowa; 198 steer yearlings to Swift & Henry, Wisner, Nebr.; 81 steer yearlings to Fred Winzler, Madison, Kans.; 100 heifer yearlings to Ira Savreny, Lobo, Kans.; 700 steer yearlings to Melvin Simonsen, Bazaar, Kans.; and shipped 424 steer yearlings to Brookville, Kans., for grass.

Richer & Happel, Amarillo, sold 89 heifer yearlings to Texas L. S. Mkt. Assn., Greeley Junction, Colo.

M. S. McGregor, Amarillo, sold 47 heifer yearlings to Lundgreen & Son, Omaha, Nebr.

John Sparks, Amarillo, sold 76 heifer yearlings to Smiley Triplett, Monmouth, Ill.

Rufus Overstreet, Amarillo, sold 28 cows to White & Williams, Ontario, Ore.

Bill Jones, Amarillo, sold 122 one- and two-year-old steers to Cecil Parks, Eureka, Kans.

Tuttle, Thompson & Tuttle, Stratford, shipped 461 steers to Lobo, Kans.

Newton Harrell, Amarillo, shipped 150 steer yearlings to Allen, Kans.

T. L. Roach, Amarillo, sold 611 steer yearlings to D. L. Morgan, Colo.

Ray Bass, Amarillo, sold 100 heifer yearlings to Wertheimer Cattle Co., Denver, Colo.

The spring movement has been very active, but is about over now, and the country as a whole is lightly stocked. All livestock are in good condition. We had heavy rains recently and that should make the grass fair to good and the farmers can plant row crops as most of the wheat is dead or plowed up.—N. H. Sweeney.

ARCH, N. M.—Bun Lewis, Clovis, bought 174 two-year-old cows and calves from W. O. Shultz, Fort Worth; and moved about 2000 calves and heifers to Colorado.

L. B. Merrill has leased the Flying M

Ranch near Milnesand, N. M., and is stocking it with cows and calves.

Trading is at a standstill except for deliveries on old contracts. Prices are down from \$2 to \$5 and no one wants to trade even at these prices and there are practically no contracts being written for future deliveries.—James A. Gowdy.

BENJAMIN—Noel Reynolds, Abilene, sold a 83,000-acre ranch near Holbrook, Ariz.

We have had good rains in this country and farming and ranching conditions look mighty good at this time. A good many cattle are being delivered on previous contracts but no cattle have moved since the government rollback. There have been no ranch leases or sales made in this immediate country.—Chas. Moorhouse.

BUDA.—There has been an unusually heavy movement of steers to Kansas and Oklahoma grass from this country this spring.

Tom Winters, Evant, shipped 2200 two- and three-year-old steers from Burnet County; 22 cars of three-year-old steers from Cuero; 120 steers from Hayes County and several hundred from Llano.

Damon Smith and Melvin Winters shipped 200 three-year-old steers from Marble Falls to Kansas.

Damon Smith & Son, Llano, shipped around 2000 steer and heifer yearlings to Kansas and Nebraska.

J. R. Phillips, Llano, bought 200 good white-faced heifers at Cherokee for his Llano ranch, and he and Larkin Renick, Llano, shipped 200 three-year-old steers to Kansas grass.

Larkin Renick, Llano, shipped about 1000 two- and three-year-old steers to Kansas grass.

Bob Jay, Marble Falls, shipped 400 one- and two-year-olds from Marble Falls to Oklahoma.

Montgomery Maddox, Johnson City, shipped 3 cars of cows and calves and 5 loads of two-year-old steers to Oklahoma.

Fritz Wenmohs sold 2 loads of black muley cows and calves to go to Kansas.

A. W. Moursund and associates, Johnson City, have shipped several hundred one- and two-year-old steers to Oklahoma.

Early O'Neal, Lampasas, sold 400 steer and heifer yearlings for Earl Tubbs, Taylor, to Emory Birdwell, Mineral Wells. Mr. Birdwell shipped the steers to Kansas and the heifers to Mineral Wells.

Cummings & Little, San Marcos, bought 600 two-year-old steers from

Leonard Traylor and Red Nunally and placed them in their feed pens at San Marcos. This firm has taken 4000 cattle from drouth-stricken Kennedy Estate and placed them on feed at San Marcos, to be returned when it rains.—A. B. Strickland.

CLARENDON—C. L. Lewis, Clarendon, sold 206 steers and heifer yearlings to B. B. Snider, Denver, Colo.; and bought 60 from Bill Montgomery, Lakeview; and 318 from Henard & Gray, Wellington.

Shelton & Chamberlain, Clarendon, bought 297 two-year-old steers from John T. Sims, Pampa; 155 steer and heifer yearlings from Carl Daniels, South Plains; 656 from R. L. Hulett, Amarillo; 169 from Houston Steel, Crowell; 100 steer yearlings from Ray Steel, Crowell; 40 from Chas. Lewis, Floydada; 480 one- and two-year-old steers from Houston Ward, Swenson; and sold 366 steer yearlings to Joe Miller & Co., Denver, Colo.; 366 to Knorpp Bros., Clarendon; 679 steer and heifer yearlings to Newby & Sons, Plattsburg, Mo.; and 179 cows to John Sims, Pampa.

Chester Fires, Wellington, bought 100 yearling steers from Dan Henard and sold 100 to B. B. Snider, Denver, Colo.

L. T. Shelton, Clarendon, bought 50 calves from Mrs. E. W. Bromley, Clarendon; and sold 124 steer and heifer yearlings to Newby & Sons, Plattsburg, Mo.

Trading is at a standstill. The drouth has been broken with moisture from five to twelve inches and lakes and water holes are full.

Steer calves are selling 32c to 35c; heifer calves, 30c to 31c; dry cows, 18c to 22c; cows with calves, \$190 to \$250; yearling steers, 30c to 33c; twos, 30c to 32c.—A. T. Jefferies.

EL PASO.—Paul Davidson, Clint, sold 686 feed pen cattle, 486 steers and 200 cows to Swift & Co., Fort Worth.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Fort Worth, sold 514 steer yearlings to Stephen L. Brock, Roy, N. M., who shipped them to Matfield Green, Kans.

Peyton Packing Co., El Paso, brought 112 fed steers from Harry Stream, Clint; 80 steer and heifer yearlings from R. C. Ivey; 300 steers from Lee C. Moore, Clint; and 300 mixed steers and heifers from W. T. Henderson, Tornillo.

Roy Black, El Paso, shipped in 35 roping calves and 20 Brahman bulls from San Antonio.

Johnny Sales, El Paso, sold 124 mixed cattle to Montes Pkg. Co., El Paso.

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Border Cattle Co., San Elizario, sold 5 bulls and 3 cows to Black Livestock Co. Rhodes Runkles, San Angelo, sold his Hudspeth County ranch to an oil man, name and price unknown.—R. E. Beaty.

HEBRONVILLE.—J. B. Parker, Encinal, shipped 259 cross-bred steers, 98 cows and 41 calves to J. A. Huddleson & Son, Summit, Kans., and John Bailey, Neal, Kans.

Center Bros., San Antonio, shipped 231 cross-bred steers to grass in Cassoday, Kans.

W. H. Bell, Laredo, sold 169 cross-bred steers to H. D. Storey & Center Bros., who shipped them to grass in Cassoday, Kans.

Callaghan Land & Pastoral Co., Encinal, shipped 570 cows, 295 yearlings and two-year-old heifers to Traylor & Nunnley, who shipped them to Kansas parties.

Dana Hellen, Hebronville, sold 7 cars of Hereford cows to H. H. Thompson, San Antonio.

Center Bros. and Shorty Neal, San Antonio, received 10 cars of steers from W. H. Bell, Laredo, and shipped them to Kansas grass.

We have had general rains all over this section of the state since last report, averaging 2½ to 4 inches, and at this writing we are having showers. There is very little trading, but since the rains there should be a good demand here for stocker cattle. The first of the month ended spring shipments to northern grass.—Jack H. Mims.

HIGGINS.—Trading in cattle, with the exception of local sales, is at a standstill. There has been considerable trading done for fall, but now no one seems to know what to do. The sellers won't take the price cut which seems to be in store for them. We had a much needed 4 to 6-inch rain recently.—R. B. Tyson.

MARFA.—Lykes Bros., Alpine, shipped 39 cars of cows and steers to Kansas grass.

Jess Burner, Pecos, sold 391 heifer yearlings to Russell Hodgen, Skidmore; bought 284 yearlings and twos from Anderson Est., Pecos; 369 yearlings from Bozart & Cook, Toyah; 225 yearlings from Dewey Hollebeke, Pecos; 40 yearlings from Jack Camp, Pecos; and shipped 561 steer yearlings to Wyola, Mont.

Buck Jackson, Pecos, bought 20 yearlings from Bill Collie, Pecos; 50 from R. M. Lasater, Pecos; 60 from Arnold & Miller, Pecos; 21 from Bill Winston, Pecos; 31 from Fate Eisewine, Pecos; and 429 yearlings from T Diamond Ranch, Toyah.

L. A. Weisacht, Balmorhea, sold 260

yearlings to W. F. Parker, Colo.

Hillman Davis, Marfa, shipped 212 yearlings to Hudspeth County.

Jim Curtis, Pecos, sold 200 yearlings to W. J. Brown, Greeley, Colo.

Means & Son, Valentine, shipped 555 yearlings to Golden, Colo.

Joe Nunn, Artesia, N. M., shipped 918 steers to Harrison, Nebr.

Three Slash Ranch, Toyah, shipped 976 yearlings to Rock River, Wyo.

We have had a few scattered showers recently, but nearly all of this country is still dry and in some places cattle are still having to be fed.—Cecil Rourke.

MULESHOE.—Ewing Halsell, Amherst, sold 66 fat steers on the Oklahoma City market.

Golden Benton, Muleshoe, sold one truckload of mixed yearlings on the Fort Worth market.

Price Hamilton, Earth, shipped one truckload of heifer yearlings to Shamrock for grass.

J. Shelby Jersig, Clovis, N. M., sold 125 cows to Erdwurm Bros., Clovis.

Most of the feed lot cattle have been marketed and most of the calves have been contracted for fall delivery. No ranch sales or leases have been reported. Spring was late, dry and cold, but we have had some rain recently and the outlook is better.

Steer calves are selling 35c; heifer calves 34c; two- and three-year-old heifers, \$250 to \$350; dry cows, 25c to 30c; cows with calves, \$275 to \$325; yearling steers 35c to 40c.—Jno. S. McMurtry.

SPUR.—Blackwell & Brantner, Girard, bought 197 mixed yearlings from Roy Anderson, Spur; 18 from I. D. Rogers, Girard; 13 from Jack Smithey, Gilpen; 142 from T. O. Sorelle, Clairemont; 40 from Mart Cave, Clairemont; 40 from Bill Hale, Spur; 9 cows and calves from C. H. McCully, Spur; and sold 370 yearlings to northern buyers; 80 yearlings to Mr. Cravey, Floydada; 36 cows and calves to Charlie Lewis, Floydada; and leased 4 sections of land from J. W. Langford, Girard.

Roy Arrington, Spur, shipped 49 two-year-old steers to the Fort Worth market; and bought 24 cows and calves from Melvin Adams.

S M S Cattle Co., Spur, sold 200 yearlings to northern buyers and shipped 24 cows to market.

M. M. Edwards, Spur, shipped 500 two- and three-year-old steers to Kansas to grass, and 378 steers to his ranch below Clairemont.

Victor Arrington, Spur, leased a 10-section ranch in Kent County.

We have had from 2½ to 5 inches of rain all over Dickens and adjoining coun-

ties recently, which will make plenty of stock water and grass. Wheat is very poor.—C. H. McCully.

Essar Ranch Field Day

THE large crowd of Angus folks who attended the Angus field day held May 26 at Essar Ranch, San Antonio, Texas, enjoyed a well-planned program.

After a welcoming address by Mr. and Mrs. Tom Slick, owners of Essar Ranch, Dr. Jack Miller of Texas A&M College gave an interesting talk on beef production in the Southwest. Dr. Miller reminded the breeders of their responsibility to improve the quality of beef cattle by supplying the commercial producers with good bulls.

Milt Miller, field man for the American Aberdeen-Angus Association, gave a brief discussion on herd management. Miller stressed the importance of keeping accurate and complete records.

After a delicious barbecue lunch served by the hosts, Dr. A. E. Darlow of Oklahoma A&M College, gave a very informative talk on beef type followed by a type demonstration.

The next event on the program was an insect control discussion and demonstration which brought out the latest methods of control.

Before leaving, the visitors inspected the good breeding herd and fine pastures at the ranch.

Dr. Paul Keese, ranch manager, was master of ceremonies for the day.

Polled Shorthorn Bull Goes to Australia

THE American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at Chicago, Ill., officially announces that a new, world-record sale price of \$10,000 has been paid for a Polled Shorthorn bull of American breeding and ownership.

The bull, Glen Knolls Major 2d, is a roan, two-year-old son of Collynie Monarch and three-quarter brother to the bull now being used as the ideal-type Polled Shorthorn bull, Glen Knolls Monarch. He was bred and owned by A. G. Schubert of Hamilton, Ohio, and Crystal Springs, Miss. The buyer was Neal B. Killen of Stranraer, "Cowra," New South Wales, Australia, who came to the United States a month ago looking for new blood to put in his famous Australian Polled Shorthorn herd.

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Market**LIVESTOCK CALENDAR****HEREFORD SALES**

June 8 (Night)—Hereford Heaven Assn., Sulphur, Okla.
 June 20—Blocked L Ranch, Bryson, Texas.
 Sept. 17-18—Baca Grant Disp., Gunnison, Colo.
 Sept. 20—Hereford Heaven Feeder Calf Sale, Ardmore, Okla.
 Oct. 1—Thorp Hereford Farms, Britton, S. D.
 Oct. 5—Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyo.
 Oct. 11—Kentucky Hereford Assn., Fall Sale, Lexington, Ky.
 Oct. 13—CK Ranch, Brookville, Kans.
 Oct. 18-19—Honey Creek Ranch Disp., Grove, Okla.
 Oct. 26—Pike's Peak Cattle Growers Hereford Sale, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Oct. 27—Circle A Hereford Farm, Morris, Ill.
 Oct. 30—South Texas Hereford Breeder-Feeder Assn., Beeville, Texas.
 Oct. 31—Hill Country Hereford Assn., Mason, Texas.
 Nov. 5—Smithdale Farms, Limestone, Tenn.
 Nov. 5—Frank R. Condell, El Dorado, Kans.
 Nov. 7—Marshall Jordan, Clinton, Okla.
 Nov. 9—NE New Mexico Hereford Br. Assn., Raton, N. M.
 Nov. 12—Freeman & Graves, Pulaski, Tenn.
 Nov. 13—Sunflower Futurity, Hutchinson, Kans.
 Nov. 15—Palo Pinto Hereford Breeders, Mineral Wells, Texas.
 Nov. 16—Hammon Hereford Ranch, Wichita Falls, Texas.
 Nov. 19—Woody Hereford Ranch, Barnard, Kans. (Sale at Kansas City, Mo.)
 Nov. 21—Mid-North Texas Hereford Assn., Cleburne, Texas.
 Nov. 26—Lea County, New Mexico, Hereford Sale, Lovington, N. M.
 Nov. 28—Capital Area Hereford Assn., Austin, Texas.
 Nov. 30—Texas-Oklahoma Hereford Breeders Assn. Sale, Wichita Falls, Texas.
 Dec. 1—Blanco County Hereford Br. Assn., Johnson City, Texas.
 Dec. 3—West Texas Hereford Assn., Abilene, Texas.
 Dec. 4—Sweetwater Area Hereford Br., Sweetwater, Texas.
 Dec. 5—Coleman Area Assn., Coleman, Texas.
 Dec. 6—Central Oklahoma Hereford Br., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Dec. 8—Hereford Heaven Assn., Range Bull Sale, Ardmore, Okla.
 Dec. 10—Anxiety Hereford Br., Amarillo, Texas.
 Dec. 15—Par-Ker Ranch, Cheiles, Okla.
 Dec. 17—Greenhill Farm, Tulsa, Okla.
 Jan. 5, 1952—Concho County Hereford Assn., San Angelo, Texas.
 Jan. 7—Mid-Texas Hereford Assn., Stephenville, Texas.
 Jan. 8—Hill Country Hereford Assn., Mason, Texas.
 Jan. 14-15—National Western Hereford Sale, Denver, Colo.
 Jan. 26—Flat Top Ranch, Walnut Springs, Texas.
 Mar. 5—Panhandle Hereford Br. Assn., Amarillo, Texas.

POLLED HEREFORD SALES

Sept. 29—Central Texas Polled Hereford Sale, Clifton, Texas.
 Nov. 5—Panola-Tate Calf Sale, Senatobia, Miss.
 Dec. 11—Oklahoma Polled Assn., Enid, Okla.
 Dec. 12—Shifflet & Shifflet, Red Rock, Okla.
 Feb. 18—Circle M Ranch, Senatobia, Miss.
 Feb. 19—Mid-South Polled Hereford Assn., Memphis, Tenn.

ANGUS SALES

June 6—Texas Angus Assn. Distribution, San Angelo, Texas.
 June 11—Ferdale Ranch Dispersion, Canoga Park, Calif.

June 15—Swoope Angus Farm Dispersion, Columbus, Miss.
 Sept. 16—Pike's Peak Cattle Growers' Angus Sale, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Sept. 26—Texas Angus Feeder Calf Sale, San Angelo, Texas.
 Sept. 28—National Angus Sale, Memphis, Tenn.
 Oct. 18—Texas Aberdeen-Angus Assn., Beaumont.
 Oct. 30—North Central Texas Assn., Nocona, Texas.
 Nov. 6—Quality Prince Sale, Stillwater, Okla.
 Nov. 12—Luther T. McClung, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Nov. 13—Brook-Shahan Sale, Brady, Texas.
 Nov. 14—Essar Ranch, San Antonio, Texas.
 Nov. 28—Stoneybroke Angus, Ada, Okla.
 Dec. 5—Johnson-Moore-Lemley & Allen, San Angelo, Texas.

SHORTHORN SALES

June 12—Blue Grass Shorthorn & Polled Shorthorn International Futurity Sale, Louisville, Ky.

BRAHMAN SALES

June 11—J. A. Blackman Disp., Alexandria, La.
 Sept. 28—Texas Mid-Coastal Brahman Breeders, Wharton, Texas.

GENERAL

June 2—Sterling City Horse Show, Sterling City, Texas.
 June 5-6—Wyoming Stock Growers' Assn. Convention, Worland, Wyo.
 June 7-9—North Dakota Stockmen's Assn. Convention, Dickinson, N. D.
 June 7-10—San Angelo Horse Show & Rodeo, San Angelo, Texas.
 June 7-9—Llano Rodeo, Llano, Texas.
 June 8—Hereford Heaven Assn. Tour, Sulphur, Okla.
 June 11-12—Blue Grass Shorthorn & Polled Shorthorn International Futurity, Louisville, Ky.
 June 12-13—National Hereford Congress, Salina, Kans.
 June 13—Louisiana Brahman Assn. Field Day, HT Stock Farm, Natchitoches, La.
 June 13-16—Colorado Cattleman's Assn. Convention, Walsenberg, Colo.
 June 14-16—Nebraska Stockgrowers Assn. Convention, South Sioux City, Neb.
 June 15—East Texas Angus Field Day, Jack Mann Ranch, Marshall, Texas.



"This is a good club to keep you off my farm."

June 15-16—Osage County Cattleman's Assn. Annual Convention, Pawhuska, Okla.
 June 15-17—Quarter Horse Show, Del Rio, Texas.
 June 18-19—Capital Area Hereford Assn. Tour, Austin, Texas.
 June 21-23—Texas State Championship High School Rodeo, Hallettsville, Texas.
 June 22—Hereford Short Course, Mason, Texas.
 June 23—Oklahoma Angus Field Day, Ship & Corbin Ranches, Ada, Okla.
 June 23-24—4th National Appaloosa Horse Show, Lewiston, Idaho.
 June 26—Louisiana Angus Breeders Assn. Field Day, Delhi, La.
 June 26-27—Colorado Hereford Tour, Holyoke, Colo.
 June 30—Hereford Short Course, College Station, Texas.
 June 30-July 4—Texas Cowboy Reunion, Stamford, Texas.
 July 19—Texas Aberdeen-Angus Assn. Field Day, Texas Tech, Lubbock, Texas.
 July 27-29—International Round-Up Cavalcade, Pawhuska, Okla.
 July 28-29—Sheriff's Mounted Posse of Bexar County, Annual Horse Show, San Antonio, Texas.
 July 31—Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Field Day, Guy Caldwell Ranch, Harlan, Kans.
 Aug. 20-21—East Texas Quarter Horse Breeders' Assn. Show, Gladewater, Texas.
 Aug. 22-24—South Nebraska Panhandle Hereford Tour.
 Sept. 10-12—New Mexico Hereford Assn. Tour, Clayton, N. M.
 Sept. 15-22—Tulsa State Fair & Livestock Exposition, Tulsa, Okla.
 Sept. 16-21—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kans.
 Sept. 18-22—Cen-Tex Fair, Temple, Texas.
 Sept. 23-29—National Angus Show, Memphis, Tenn.
 Sept. 23-Oct. 1—New Mexico State Fair, Albuquerque, N. M.
 Sept. 27-30—Central Texas Fair, Clifton, Texas.
 Sept. 30-Oct. 7—Oklahoma Free Fair, Muskogee, Okla.
 Oct. 5-13—National Angus Show, North Portland, Ore.
 Oct. 6-11—State Fair of Texas (Pan-American Hereford Show), Dallas, Texas.
 Oct. 11-20—South Texas State Fair, Beaumont, Texas.
 Oct. 20-28—Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport, La.
 Oct. 22-27—Southwestern Cattle Festival, Clovis, N. M.
 Oct. 26-Nov. 4—Grand National Livestock Exposition, Cow Palace, San Francisco, Calif.
 Oct. 29—South Texas Hereford Breeder-Feeder Show, Beeville, Texas.
 Nov. 1-3—National Polled Hereford Show, Louisville, Ky.
 Nov. 6-7-8—Blue Grass Hereford Show, Louisville, Ky.
 Nov. 8-9—NE New Mexico Hereford Br. Assn. Show & Sale, Raton, N. M.
 Nov. 24-Dec. 1—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
 Dec. 2-5—Arizona National Livestock Show, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Dec. 6-7—National Western Polled Hereford Show, Denver, Colo.
 Jan. 25-Feb. 3, 1952—Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Mar. 3-7—Amarillo Fat Stock Show, Amarillo, Texas.
 Mar. 17-18-19—Annual Convention Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Assn., Fort Worth, Texas.

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The cost of membership in the Association is \$6.00 annual dues and 12 cents per head per year assessment on the number of cattle rendered.

The Association employs inspectors at the markets and principal shipping stations on the range. Field inspectors are also employed to travel over the range country and investigate reports of cattle stealing, etc. Association attorneys assist in the prosecution of those charged with theft of cattle owned by members.

Write for Information About the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association
Henry Bell, Secretary, Fort Worth

HERE'S WHAT MEMBERS SAY . . .

The recent increase in the cost of membership in the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association brought the comments below. These are only a few of the many favorable expressions received from members remitting the additional assessment.

From LLANO, TEXAS

"Your recent notice of increased assessment in the amount of \$4.90 has been received. I am attaching my check in the amount of \$15.00. I believe that is more in line with what I should pay."—J. B. L.

From BALKO, OKLAHOMA

"... I am herewith enclosing my check ... thanks for your associated service."—W. M. D.

From ELDORADO, TEXAS

"Enclosed check of \$15.00 is for additional dues of \$5.00 ... remaining \$10.00 is for 'good measure.'—E. M. J.

From CLAYTON, OKLAHOMA

"... I am sending my check for \$1.10 to pay the 2d assessment which I think is needed to help, for I think it is for a good purpose. I feel that this or something has slowed the stealing down through this part and hope it will put a check on a lot more ... I thank the Association for what the inspectors are doing for the members everywhere and hope it gets stronger. Many thanks."—J. D. B.

From ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

"... I am enclosing check in the amount of \$6.00 as per your letter. I know it takes money to do things."—H. M.

From QUANAH, TEXAS

"Enclosed find check for \$7.00 for the Association. I am glad to help out in any way as it is a worthy organization, and I am sure we will need your help in the future. If there is need of more don't fail to call on me. Thanks."—W. I. T.

From BUFFALO, OKLAHOMA

"... I am glad to enclose my check for \$11.60 as requested. We certainly don't want our association to be handicapped by lack of funds—much less operate at a deficit, and I am only glad to do my part."—T. G. C.

From CHEROKEE, TEXAS

"... I think our association is doing a wonderful work for the industry and if at any time I can help, just call on me."—W. A. B.

From TAHOKA, TEXAS

"The association is worth the money. I am glad to pay this additional assessment."—T. G.

From HOUSTON, TEXAS

"It's a pleasure."—E. B.

From AUSTIN, TEXAS

"... you will find enclosed our check in the amount of \$4.40 as per your request. We are more than happy to go along with the rest of the members of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association."—E. T. O.

From LLANO, TEXAS

"Enclosed is my check for \$13.50 which makes my payment double, the dues. I appreciate the work which the association is doing. It is a big job."—G. L. G.

From DALLAS, TEXAS

"Herewith is check for additional assessment in the amount of \$2.40. It is cheerfully paid. Your organization has done and is doing excellent work for the ranchers and stock men. We are glad to help you to continue. Best of luck."—R. A. K.

From BALMORRHEA, TEXAS

"You are doing such a good job so I just made my check \$5.00."—W. E. M.

From BIG SPRING, TEXAS

"... I am very much in agreement to this and another increase if necessary."—R. V. M.

From SAN SABA, TEXAS

"Enclosed is check for \$2.00 for additional assessment of the Association. I am very glad to comply with this request."—T. A. S.

From COLUMBUS, TEXAS

"Herewith is check for \$3.00 to cover increase. Glad to cooperate. We need the Association now more than ever."—E. R. S.

From NORTHFIELD, TEXAS

"Here comes your \$1.30. Any time there is a need let me hear."—B. S.

From MIDLAND, TEXAS

"Glad to. Thanks."—J. O. N., Jr.

From CHICKASHA, OKLAHOMA

"Glad to comply."—M. C. S.

HOW LITTLE IT COSTS!

The minimum yearly charge for Association membership is \$14.50 (based on 50 head).

If you are running 100 head in your herd—you would render 65 head (65% of herd) and your yearly dues would be \$16.45.

If you are running 200 head in your herd—you would render 130 head (65% of herd) and your yearly dues would be \$24.90.

These are just sample charges—complete information regarding charges for membership may be found in the application on next page, or get in touch with your nearest Association Inspector. Names and locations of all inspectors are listed on the reverse side of this page.

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CATTLE RAISERS
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The Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association

Application for Membership

AGRICULTURE is an industry of many phases; livestock raising is among the most hazardous. In furnishing the beef of this nation the cattleman is confronted with problems which may be divided into two distinct classes, individual and common.

Individual problems are those which belong to each man separate and distinct from his neighbor or fellow industryman.

Problems of common interest are those which belong to the industry as a whole. Every cattleman knows that diligent attention must be given to matters involving legislation, marketing, finance, freight rates, meat consumption, and the like, the same as the individual must be concerned about feed, water, labor, and other ranch problems. Group action through organization alone furnishes the operating machinery for dealing with problems of common interests.

The necessity for organized effort has caused each industry to form its association. It brought into being organizations for labor and all other businesses. Livestock producers in every state or section formed representative bodies, and among the first was the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

Membership is open to any cattle producer recommended by responsible parties. There are cattlemen and livestock farmers in every section of the Southwest who are not members but who should be and lend their support to the efforts of this organization in behalf of their industry.

Experienced inspectors are stationed on all the central markets to which cattle from Texas and neighboring states are ordinarily shipped. Upon authorization by a member proceeds of cattle bearing his brand are held, pending investigation, if the inspector believes that such cattle are being handled by unauthorized parties.

Field men are stationed at important range centers and inspect shipments, conduct investigations of losses by members, assist local officers in apprehending and capturing cattle thieves, and serve the membership in any way possible. An attorney furnished by the Association assists local officers in prosecuting parties indicted for theft from a member.

When filling out this application it is important that information as to marks and brands and range of cattle be as complete as possible. Draw your brands and marks on the cuts of animals on reverse side just as they appear on the cattle. Use a separate cut for each brand and state whether the cattle are of your own raising; or if bought, give the name and address of the party from whom you bought. Brands may also be recorded in the space for remarks. If a brand is a tally on bought cattle same will doubtless be in many marks and a "V" should be put in one ear and "M" in the other—indicating various marks.

Charges incident to membership are \$6 annual dues, \$2 subscription to "The Cattleman," and an assessment of twelve cents per head per year on the number of cattle rendered, which number should be 65% of the actual number owned. There is also a voluntary assessment of 1 cent per head on the number of cattle rendered for the support of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. The minimum charge for membership with brand rendered is based on a rendition of 50 head, and even though you own less than 50 head, you are eligible for membership at the minimum charge. If you are now a subscriber to "The Cattleman," same will not be charged to your membership until present subscription expires.

The strength of any representative organization is entirely dependent on the support given it and the number of persons or the composite assets it is authorized to represent. The more members the Association has, the wider can be its scope of representation, and the more effective will be its endeavors.

To the President and Members of the Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association:

The Petition of the subscriber represents that he is desirous of becoming a member of the Association and I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE RENDERED NOT LESS THAN 65% OF THE CATTLE I AM HANDLING. In case of acceptance I agree and bind myself to conform to the By-Laws governing the Association, and to pay all dues, assessments and other charges provided for by the Association, at Fort Worth, Texas.

Name.....
(Print Name)

Ranch is located.....

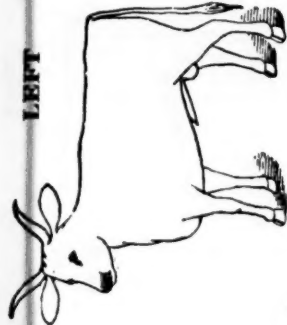
Postoffice is.....

65% of the cattle controlled is.....

Recommended by.....

Signature of Applicant

RIGHT



LEFT



REMARKS

(For Instructions See Other Side)

HORSE BRANDS

CATTLELOG

E. N. Jeffers, Springer, president of the New Mexico Hereford Association, announces that dates of the Association's first annual Hereford Tour in Northeastern New Mexico have been changed from August 20-22 to September 10-12 to avoid conflict with other events.

The tour will begin the morning of September 10 at Clayton, New Mexico, and include visits to 34 ranches in Union and Colfax Counties.

Mr. W. B. Hamilton, whose purebred Hereford ranch is located near Wichita Falls, Texas, has announced that James M. Carpenter, former county agent at Wichita Falls, has resigned that post and will become manager of the Hamilton Hereford Ranches' purebred herd.

Carpenter was county agent at Wichita Falls since 1948. He is a graduate of Texas A. & M. and was born in Throckmorton County, Texas.

W. O. "Bill" Cox has resigned as executive secretary of Better Texas Pastures, Inc., to become executive vice president of the First American Life Insurance Company in Houston.

Cox will be remembered as the former manager of the Houston Fat Stock Show and Agricultural Department of the Houston Chamber of Commerce.

R. A. Greenfield, Fort Worth, recently purchased two herd bull prospects from Grissom Hereford Ranch. One is a son of WHR Proud Mixer 21st, and the other is by HG Proud Mixer 579th, a son of the 21st. Greenfield also sold four females from his herd to Ray Francis Smith, Dallas.

J. Doss Miller, De Leon, recently sold \$17,000 worth of Shorthorns to Webb & Scott of Hanne, Louisiana. Mr. Miller states that demand for purebred cattle is the greatest he can remember.

Swisher County Angus Field Day

THE annual Swisher County Angus Field Day, held May 3 at the Carol Gunter farm, Tulia, Texas, went over in a big way with more than 800 people in attendance.

Frank Richards, secretary of the American Angus Association, delivered the principal address of the day. In his talk, Mr. Richards reviewed the growth of Angus in the Southwest and predicted an even brighter future for the breed in the range country.

Events on the program included a judging contest, a weight guessing contest, and a foot-trimming demonstration.

Several breeders brought in animals for exhibition.

The Lions Club of Tulia served plenty of delicious Angus barbecue at noon.

Beef cows showed another significant increase during the past year. The Jan. 1 number of 18.4 million head was up 10 per cent from a year earlier and exceeded the 1939-41 average number by 72 per cent. Milk cows, however, held about steady at 24 million, which is 2 per cent less than the prewar average.

Internal livestock parasites in the U. S. cause annual losses of 125 million dollars. External parasites boost this loss to 390 million dollars.

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FIREARMS WANTED—Colts Cap and Ball Pistols, especially want Ivory Handles and engraved Colts. Confederate. Made revolvers, Philadelphia Deringers. Private Collector. Joe W. Bates, Wortham, Texas.

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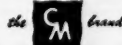
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